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Wednesday, August 12, 1987
Shravana 21, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 61 to 70)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

[Eighth Series, Vol. XXX, Eighth Session—Second Part, 1987/1909 (Saka)]
No. 62, Wednesday, August 12, 1987/Sravana 21, 1909 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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	<u>LOK SABHA</u>		programme for afforestation are as follows:
<i>Wednesday, August 12, 1987/Sravana 21, 1909 (Saka)</i>			
		1985-86	... Rs. 125 lakhs
		1986-87	... Rs. 430 lakhs
<i>The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock</i>		1987-88	... Rs. 950 lakhs

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Fighting-Hour for five minutes should also be provided after Zero Hour

MR SPEAKER Outside.

ORAL ANSWERES TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Allocations Made to Non-Governmental Organisations

*223. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual allocations made for Non-Governmental Organisations functioning under his Ministry for the years 1985 1986 and 1987, and

(b) whether any monitoring is being done to ensure that the money is effectively utilised for afforestation programme?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The allocations for Voluntary Agencies

(b) Progress reports have been prescribed and they are scrutinised on receipt: field monitoring visits also are undertaken where deemed necessary.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that because of lack of rains there is drought in the country. The hon. Minister knows that vast stretches of land are lying without any cultivation because of failure of rains. There is lot of barren land also in the country. I want to know whether we have formulated schemes under which facilities can be provided for such land which does not have irrigation potentiality? Can the hon. Minister tell whether afforestation programmes have been launched in the forests which are under the control of that Government? Though this is the avowed policy of the Government but the work is not being done in the manner in which it should have been done. There are cooperatives whom Government provides grants but in the real sense afforestation is not done. The hon. ble Minister has stated that inspection is done and reports are received. I want to know from him, whether the Government is aware of any such societies who have got the grants but have not utilised them and if at all they have used, these have been misused?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Sir, he has asked for information in the second part of the

question which does not form part of the main question but I have no objection to that. In so far as Waste Land Board is concerned, it has done a good job during the last two years. We are trying our best to convert the waste and barren land into cultivable land and also plant trees on the denuded forest land. We have formulated schemes for this purpose and have allocated funds. We are seeking full cooperation of the people in this regard. Regarding voluntary organisations I have already replied in the answer to the main question. All those private institutions, whose work has been found satisfactory after inspection, have been provided, funds. We have provided funds for 143 projects. The details are like this: In 1985-86 funds were provided for 22 projects, in 1986-87 this number was 98 and for the current year i.e. 1987-88, 23 projects have been funded. We ensure that these institutions should get the funds which are working efficiently, whose representatives go to the field and guide the people about the programmes which can increase the income of the poor, Adivasis and Harijans, and can help in establishing nurseries there. The Government has allocated Rs. 5 crores and 70 lakhs during this year for such schemes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Mr. Speaker: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how much land (in acres) has been brought under afforestation under this programme? How much land has been brought under afforestation by the organisations which have been provided funds and which plants have been planted? Are these plants good for environment or not? At some places there is some sort of controversy. Even at those places where cooperatives exist, there is controversy. This is because of water problem on the land is not good. In this way controversy exists among the farmers. I would like to ask as to how much land has been brought under forests and have many plants have been planted per hectare and in what manner?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: In this connection I may submit that we had a target of planting

91.96 lakh saplings on an area of 5,558.90 hectares during 1985-86. As against this 71.06 lakh saplings were planted on 2576 hectares in 1985-86. In 1986-87 we had fixed a target of 588.82 lakh saplings on 25,958.85 hectares of land whereas the saplings could be planted on 6017.09 hectares. For 1987-88 we have fixed the target of 55.23 lakh saplings on 2165.48 hectares. We have not received report on this. As soon as it is received, the same can be furnished.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that our farmers and Adivasis are facing drought in the country. Work on several projects has been held up because of the Forest Land Act due to which employment opportunities are not being made available to the Adivasis in hilly areas. This situation prevails at several places. Will the Government provide forest land to the poor Adivasis on lease basis and make available funds to them and in this way, encourage afforestation and planting of saplings? Shall we make the land available to them for forest purposes considering afforestation as agricultural activity?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be proper to provide forest land for agriculture. We want that more and more persons should get themselves engaged in afforestation. One thing she has said correctly that the poor Adivasis residing in hill areas...

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: I have not asked for allowing farming in the forest land. Even otherwise the Adivasis do not have land for farming. I asked whether the land will be given for afforestation on the lines the land is provided for farming?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, where there are no forests and land is lying vacant in the forest areas, we have given one to two hectares of land to the Adivasis and the poor under a scheme called the Trees Leasing Scheme so that the villagers may plant trees both for fruits and fuel purposes and may earn their livelihood. This is the

scheme we have formulated. If we give land to the people from the general forests, then forests will be no more.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Wasteland Development Board is empowered to take forest land for the purpose of afforestation and if so, the area of forest land transferred to the Wasteland Development Board for the purpose of afforestation? Is it also a fact that, because of the Government rules and regulations, the forest land is not transferred to the Wasteland Development Board in time and this has created a lot of hurdles in the proper implementation of the programme of the Wasteland Development Board and if so, the remedies which the Government suggest?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is not much difference in the duties of the Wasteland Board and the Forest Department. Both are doing identical jobs. The Prime Minister has set up a separate institution to see that more and more afforestation is done in the country and forests are saved, from being denuded. Therefore, the trees are being planted on the wasteland or the degraded forest land or where the forest is not dense. Last year trees were planted on 15 lakh 10 thousand hectares of wasteland

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Forest land?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am also referring to the forest land. In 1986-87 trees have been planted on 17 lakh and 20 thousand hectares of land. During the current year lower targets had to be fixed due to failure of rains. This year the target of planting trees on 19 lakh hectares of land has been fixed. By doing so the Wasteland Board and the Forest Department are promoting more and more afforestation. If any institution, be it Panchayat or any

State Government, wants to give land for afforestation, the Board or the Forest Department takes that land happily and tries to plant trees on that land.

[English]

Rejuvenation of Ridge Area

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*224. DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ridges of Delhi which were once rich in bird and animal life have become extinct;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rejuvenate the ridges of Delhi?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Portion of the ridge which is a part of the Gaon Sabhas land of villages Asola, Sahupur and Maindan Garhi have been notified as a Wildlife sanctuary by the Delhi Administration on 9.10.86. Effective protection, in furtherance of this declaration, will enable the flora and the fauna of the sanctuary to rehabilitate themselves and will help in restoring the ecological balance of the area.

[English]

DR SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Sir, Delhi ridge forests are a priceless gift of nature. But because of the greedy contractors, excessive cattle grazing and greedy hunters the forests are being denuded rapidly. True, the Delhi Administration notified it as a wildlife sanctuary in August 1986 but I

would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether under National Capital Region Scheme this forest area can be taken over by the Centre and developed as a wildlife sanctuary?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is much weight in what the hon. Member has said. This ridge is a part of the Aravali range which starts from Rajasthan and goes upto Haryana via Delhi. Delhi Administration has decided to set up a sanctuary in the ridge area and formalities have been completed in this regard. The Department has already sanctioned the proposal and work will soon start in this regard so that fauna is protected. He has said it rightly that the wild life has not got the protection it should have got. Because of hunting, different species are becoming extinct. The hunters of Delhi hunt the wild animals and birds in Delhi and Haryana. Earlier wild animals were available in forests but now they have reached Delhi also. In this regard I can say that Delhi Administration has done a good work and the Government of India will assist them fully and the wild life will be protected. A very good sanctuary will be set up here. Setting up a sanctuary does not mean that a tourists' complex will be established. If it is converted into a tourists' complex, then purpose of protecting wild life will be defeated.

This is being done in Delhi belatedly. Delhi Administration wanted that motel and complex on the lines of Haryana should be set up here. The tourists' complexes in Haryana have been set up for different purposes and here it is going to be set up for different purpose. In the sanctuary, wild animals should live freely and should get the protection so that different species may survive. The Delhi Administration has started the work with this purpose and it has made significant progress.

MR SPEAKER: Mr Bhajan Lal, now the hunting of human being has started.

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way the question has been asked and permitted also, it shows that you consider Choudhury Bhajan Lal as magician.

[*English*]

The question has been asked in the form to suggest that Choudhury Bhajan Lal can even make the extinct vanished hills regrow! In (a) it has been asked whether the ridges of Delhi which were once rich in bird and animal life have become extinct. And in (c) the question is about the steps taken to rejuvenate the ridges of Delhi. The Hon. Minister has said in reply to part (a) and (b) that the ridges have not vanished and have not become extinct, and therefore the question does not arise about giving reasons for their extinction. I would like to ask, though it is hypothetical - whether, if they had vanished, could he make them grow again?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, Shri Rao is a very senior Member. I cannot say much. He has talked of magic. If I am some sort of a magician, then he is my 'guru'. He is a bigger magician than I and I have learnt magic from him. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Mr Bhajan Lal in Punjabi there is a saying "Guru jinahn de urun chele jaan charrap" which means that there are pupils who excel even their gurus. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr Speaker Sir, you too have rightly said that those gurus are the real gurus whose pupils excel them.

(*Interruptions*)

So far as ridge is concerned, it runs along Gurgaon. You are aware that the animals are eaten both by men and animals. Big persons live in Gurgaon and they too consume some of them... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

Import of Rutile Sand

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*225. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import rutile sand during 1987;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported;

(c) whether private sector will also be permitted to import it;

(d) if not, the arrangements contemplated for its import; and

(e) the time by which such imports is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2000 M/T.

(c) Yes, Sir. Actual users are permitted to import Rutile.

(d) and (e). Government has decided to import about 2000 M/T of Rutile through IRE this year to meet the short-fall of Rutile supply during the year. Import is likely to materialise by November, 1987.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We are happy that the Prime Minister has appointed a Cabinet Committee on imports and exports. The Prime Minister has got an Atomic Energy Commission to advise him all the time.

The Rutile Sand is an important material used in arc welding and at the same time in

nuclear fast breed reactors. Our present requirement today is about 20000 tonnes and our planners have planned it very nicely to start two public sector industries—one in Kerala and another in Orissa. In Orissa, the Indian Rare Earths Limited started a public sector unit with an amount of about Rs. 50 crores in 1982 itself. But in 1984 due to escalation cost it has gone upto Rs 85 crores and they have commissioned it in October 1986 with an expenditure of about Rs. 135 crores, thinking of producing about 8000 tonnes of Rutile Sand per month with an income of Rs. 90 crores per annum from Rs. 135 crores of expenditure. In the public sector undertakings we are planning to produce so much to improve the economy of this country. Sir, here we have imported a lot of machinery and we started three units. One is acid generation plant; another one is mineral separation plant and the third is synthetic rutile unit. In these three units two units have become almost rotten due to import of 2nd hand machinery. Now the amount of Rs. 135 crores spent on these plants has become waste. We expected Rs. 90 crores income per year from this, but we have not been able to generate even Rs. 1 crore income per year from this (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we are importing machinery from abroad and lot of kickbacks are involved. An amount of Rs. 25 crores was taken by importing the machinery. Will the Government call for a House Committee inquiry or some other inquiry to go into this?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The current requirement of rutile for our manufacturers has been estimated to be not 30000 MT but 13000 MT. This was assessed in a meeting by the Indian Rare Earth authorities with the representatives of associations of manufacturers quite recently. That is why we have about 11000 MT of production at present and in order to meet the total requirement, that is, 13000 MT in the next year we have proposed to import another 2000 MT.

What hon. Member said about the failure

of OSCOM plant to meet the target of production is correct.

We were not able to meet the target at OSCOM.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the reason?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Well there are reasons. One of the reasons is that there was undue delay in the schedule of deliveries by the contractors of machinery, etc. which were ordered. Secondly, the raw-material itself during the recent years tends to be of deteriorated quality and the separation process took a lot of time. Another reason was some more changes had to be made in the design of one of the mills at OSCOM. These are the totality of the reasons which prevented us from reaching the target of production at OSCOM. But OSCOM has gone into production now and we hope that in the next few years it will attain fuller production and we will be able to meet the needs of the manufacturers by indigenously producing rutile.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the Minister does not seem to know the facts. Probably he has not visited the factory or he is ignorant of incidents happening there. The plant is not able to withstand the high temperature that is generated in the thermal generation plant. As a result the IRE Ltd. which was started in 1980 has become totally rotten due to 2nd hand machinery and Rs. 135 crores have become a waste now. That plant is not able to generate Rs. 10 lakh income per month after Rs. 135 crores expenditure on that. We are talking about Win Chadha and thinking about USA. There is also another Win Chadha who has taken kickbacks of Rs. 25 crores. He is not in USA but is in Delhi. He is not in USA. He is in Delhi itself. Will you call for an inquiry?...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government is very serious about it, it should call for an inquiry....*(Interruptions)*... I want a categorical answer from the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Sir, it is a very serious issue..
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Say something about kickbacks.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Please sit down.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I think it is a fact, prepared to give details.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: I think it is absolutely wrong that the machinery supplied is rotting at OSCOM. As a matter of fact, already 35 per cent production has been reached in natural rutile. Next year, 35 per cent of production of synthetic rutile also will be achieved. But the Hon'ble Member has introduced many many irrelevant elements.

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: No, no. You have come now. You do not know the facts.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, the actual requirement of rutile sand in the country is 13,000 tonnes and availability is 11,000 tonnes. Thus, 2,000 tonnes of rutile sand is to be imported. My first question is whether it is due to under-capacity production of our units. Secondly, due to import and the import duty at 115 per cent, the landed cost will be considerably high.

I would like to know how would you satisfy the indigenous producers.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, why this demand problem has arisen is that recently a number of small scale industries have come up which require rutile for welding electrodes industry. There was a sudden spurt for rutile sand while in the past there was a slack in demand. We exported in 1985-86 when there was no demand for rutile because of the industrial situation existing at that time.

As far as the price is concerned, the

import duty is 110 per cent for the 2,000 tonnes that we propose to import. This is being imported by the Indian Rare Earths Limited itself. Then, the extra price is being distributed for the entire supply of 13,000 tonnes to the manufacturers so that each manufacturer will have to pay around Rs. 7,400 PMT as against what they are paying (around Rs. 6,300) at the moment. Therefore, by this kind of stock import and distributing the duty portion, even the entire manufactures have considerably reduced—in fact, dramatically reduced—the price which the manufacturer has to pay

We are also considering the question of abolishing the duty for this particular import.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: What are the reasons for under-capacity production?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The reason for less production has been that we need modernisation of some of the plants at Chavara and Manavalakurichi. We are importing new machinery and modernising the plants. The other reason is the problems connected with OSCOM which are also to be overcome by launching it into action. They have already gone into production. We have overcome some of the problems that have existed. We believe that from next year onwards, the production will considerably increase at OSCOM.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister has stated that the requirement is 13,000 tonnes and availability is 11,000 tonnes. Only 2,000 tonnes of rutile sand are to be imported. That means, according to him, the shortage is of the order of 15 per cent. May I know why the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. have been allotting since January last only thirty-five per cent of the quota, particularly to small units? What is happening is that the big units are getting hundred per cent of their quota, while the small units are getting only sixty-five per cent. Some small units are involved in export also. These units are being throttled

for want of this raw material, particularly the electrode industries. Will the Government consider giving hundred per cent of the allotted quota at least to the small units? I am told that the duty will be spread over to all the people. But that is not happening. Will you please at least now instruct them to allot to small units hundred per cent of their quota for rutile sand?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: We have had intensive discussions with the small manufacturers of electrodes and they are satisfied by the distribution system that we have introduced. Only in the last few weeks, the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. had direct discussions with their representatives. In fact, they have written to us saying that they are fairly happy with the solution that we have found for the current requirement that they have. It is not true that small scale manufacturers are denied their allocation of rutile sand. That is one of the reason why the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. itself is importing it, stocking it and then distributing to the manufacturers themselves. Some of the small scale manufacturers who are not able to import themselves, would, in such a case, be getting assistance of this undertaking, Indian Rare Earth Ltd.

Demands of the National Federation of Blinds

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*226. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demands made by the National Federation of Blinds recently;

(b) whether Government have taken any action on the demands:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d). Besides 3% reservation through executive orders for the physically handicapped in Group C&D posts out of which 1% is for the blind in Central Government Ministries/Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings, the Government is considering the question of legislation. A Committee is proposed to be set up for this purpose.

Efforts to fill up the vacancies in Central Government Ministries/Public Sector Undertakings will be intensified. The State Governments are also being requested to take similar action.

The question of reservation in promotions in Group 'C' and 'D' posts and reservation in group 'A' and 'B' post is under consideration of the concerned Ministry.

In order to create awareness about the employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, including the blind, it has been decided to observe a National Employment Week for the handicapped in the first week of October, 1987.

STATEMENT

The National Federation of the Blind, New Delhi, a voluntary organisation, has submitted a 'Charter of demands' to the Government which was discussed with the Federation at a high level meeting where the major demands stressed by them were as follows :

- (1) Legislation to ensure that jobs are given to blind persons both by the Central Government and State Governments.
- (2) Employment to 4000 blind persons registered with the employment exchanges throughout the country within a period of 3 months.
- (3) A special recruitment drive may be undertaken for clearing the backlog.

- (4) Reservation in promotions for the blind persons.
- (5) Reservation in group 'A' and 'B' posts.
- (6) Observance of National Employment Week for the Handicapped to create awareness about the potential of the handicapped persons including the blind, as useful workers.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Government has decided to observe a National Employment Week to create awareness about the employment opportunities for the physically handicapped people. The real problem is that both the Government organisations as well as the private organisations are ignoring the executive orders of the Government, with the idea that these people will be of no use in their offices. Will the Government take immediate steps to fill up the vacancies with the required number of physically handicapped people including the blind people for whom one per cent of the posts are reserved, both at the Union level and the State Governments level before 2nd October, the Gandhi Jayanti Day, which also synchronizes with the National Employment Week for the handicapped which the Government proposes to observe? Sir, one example is that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has denied the opportunity to a physically handicapped person who passed the Civil Services Examination in 1982 and only the Supreme Court has to direct that Government to give an opportunity to that man and to take him into the Government service. So, while the conditions are like that, and the Federation of Physically Handicapped People also have asked the Hon. Prime Minister—of course they were 'lathi charged' when they tried to represent that matter will the Government come up with a legislation at the earliest? I would also like to know the likely date by which the Government will come up with a legislation to give effect to this executive order as an Act?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, the executive order is there, as I have stated in my answer to the question. Recently the Prime Minister has also written to all the Chief Ministers of the States to implement on priority basis this reservation policy for blind as well as other disabled persons. The Prime Minister has also directed all the Ministries in the Central Government to fulfil the reservation policy effectively. It is not that the Government has got any apathy to all these things. But the thing is that the posts reserved for orthopaedically handicapped persons are much large in number than for the blind persons. We have 1 per cent reservation for blind persons and if we do not get adequate blind person then these posts are filled by physically handicapped and other deaf and dumb people. As we know, the blind persons can be absorbed in so many other jobs where other physically handicapped persons cannot be absorbed. Keeping this point in view, the Ministry of Welfare has created some 416 jobs in different categories and we are trying that at least those backlogs can be fulfilled. For this, we are going to observe National Employment Week during which period this matter will be expedited.

Regarding the Uttar Pradesh instance where one physically handicapped person was denied an opportunity to join the Civil Services, you may please give the same to me in writing and I will take up with the U.P. Government.

SHRI. V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: That was only an example and the Supreme Court has also given the direction, but I wanted to know when the Government will come out with the legislation? My second question is that there are about 9 million blind people in India and around 45 million visually handicapped people. Every year nearly 50,000 children are going blind due to Vitamin-A deficiency. It is learnt that 1 per cent of these are due to malnutrition. Sir, in these circumstances, I would like to know from the Minister as to what more steps Government propose to take in addition to the steps that have

already been taken to provide the pregnant poor mothers as well as poor children (to overcome this malnutrition of Vitamin-A) nutritious meal which include large quantities of Vitamin-A?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: The question is quite relevant as far as blind people are concerned, that is, about deficiency of Vitamin-A and all these things. But this is a preventive aspect of disease. So, it is thus related to the Health Ministry. As the Hon. Member has drawn the attention of the Government, I think, the Health Ministry will look into this.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Mr Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the Minister as to how many handicapped persons including blind people, have so far been absorbed in the Government concerns as well as private organisations? In reply to my question of reservation in the promotion of Grade C and D posts and reservation in Grade A and B posts, you said that, "It is under consideration of the concerned Ministry". I would like to know when are you going to fill up these posts?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: As per the figures that are available with me, the position with regard to the Ministries/ Departments is as follows. For Group 'C' posts, the total number of posts filled is 6440; posts filled by blind—28 (0.43 per cent); posts filled by deaf—16 (0.24 per cent); and posts filled by orthopaedically handicapped—147 (2.8 per cent). Total reservation for all the disabled is 3 per cent. For Group 'D' posts, the total number of posts filled is 2961; posts filled by blind—25 (0.92 per cent); posts filled by deaf—7 (0.26 per cent); and posts filled by orthopaedically handicapped—160 (5.94 per cent).

In the public sector undertakings for Group 'C', the total number of posts filled is 15,558; posts given to the blind are 15 (0.1 per cent); posts occupied by deaf are 10 (0.64 per cent); and posts given to physically handicapped persons are 144 (0.92 per cent). For Group 'D' the total number of posts filled is 8,210; posts filled by blind—27 (0.3 per cent); posts filled by deaf 38 (0.5

per cent); and posts filled by physically handicapped - 89 (1.1 per cent).

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has formulated certain very good schemes for resettlement of the handicapped persons. Recently, a scheme to open the centre for resettlement of handicapped in each of the district has been formulated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in how many districts such centres for resettlement of handicapped have been opened and what is their jurisdiction?

[*English*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: These District Rehabilitation Centres are opened in about 8 places. In the coming years, 10 more centres will be opened.

Opening of Bank Branches

*229. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the opening of branches of nationalised banks even after the identification of specific areas by the State Governments;

(b) whether the State Governments are informed of such reasons as to enable them once again to satisfy the Reserve Bank of India in regard to the need for opening of branches; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The State Governments, in accordance with the procedure contained under the current Branch Licensing Policy, send to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the lists of centres for opening new bank branches in their rural and semi-urban areas. The RBI, after scrutiny of such lists, allots the centres found eligible as per the norms laid down in the

Policy. The banks are advised that opening of branches at the allotted centres should be evenly spread over the remaining period of the Policy. The State Government are kept informed of the allotments made out of the lists of centres received from them and any query regarding a particular centre if raised by the State Government is also suitably replied to by the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, the State Governments have been advised to identify rural areas where banking facilities are not available. But banks are not being opened as per the identification done by the State Governments. Some centres identified by the States are left out. To cite an example, in my native district, Kanyakumari, 10 centres have been identified by the State Government. But so far, no bank branch is established in any of the centres. It is now understood that there are proposals to open the branches only at three centres. The remaining seven centres are left out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in all the centres identified by the State Government, branches are going to be opened or not. These centres are identified by the State Government as per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government is also fully convinced about the necessity of bank branches at these centres.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is true that in the district of Kanyakumari, only three centres have been allotted the bank branches. Here I want to inform the hon. Member that even though the State Government has identified 10 centres, unfortunately they are not in conformity with the policies of the Reserve Bank of India. So, they were able to allot only three Centres. So far as the remaining centres are concerned, R.B.I. has asked the State Government to identify some more places to open these branches. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have been able to open about 57 branches in these two years.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Regarding opening of

the branches, It is seen that conflicting positions are taken by the Government. Some centres identified by the State Government are not accepted by the Government and branches are not opened there on the grounds that these centres are surplus. But in some deficit areas, these are not opened on the grounds that they have not been identified by the State Government.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the deficit areas would be provided with bank branches irrespective of the fact that these centres are not identified by the State Government and also the relaxation that is given to the field areas and also to the tribals centres would be extended to the coastal areas also?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as first part of the question is concerned, i.e. opening of the branches, wherever there are deficit areas which are not identified by the State Government, if it is brought to the notice of the Government or the Reserve Bank of India, definitely, allotment will be made so far as the opening of the branches is concerned.

Regarding the second part of his question is concerned, the relaxation is given only in respect of tribal and hill areas. For coastal areas, no such relaxation would be made.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, some bank managements have given an impression that the existing ban on recruitments comes in the way of increasing the number of staff and the branches. They give this impression to the general public and also to the union people.

Will you clarify this position whether the existing ban on the recruitment comes in its way or not?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as recruitment is concerned, there is no blanket ban. Recruitment is taking place. We have to see the actual need and the requirement of the banking sector

So far as the allotment of staff is concerned, there is no dearth and we are meeting the requirements of each and every bank. Whenever there is any shortage, we are asking the management to send sufficient staff to such branches.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister kindly let the House know as to what are the criteria for opening such branches of the nationalised banks? Representations are made to the Minister of Finance and usually they get a reply in the negative on one pretext or the other.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: According to the new branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India, there shall be one branch for every 17,000 population and also one branch within every 10 kms of each village. This is done keeping in view that every village within 10 Kms and with a population 17,000 must have a branch.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Regarding opening of the various branches of nationalised banks, I would like to say here that they are not coming forward to open the same, particularly in the rural areas. The reason behind this is that they are not getting deposits in rural areas whereas in cities—urban areas—or in the business centres, they are getting deposits.

Supposing they are able to get deposits, that means, they will automatically get promotions also. Because of this, the motto of these nationalised banks is not for serving the people but to become a moneylending institution. Their main motto is for doing a business. So they are doing a business.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that even though they are getting deposits from the Government a margin money is also being paid to some people in the Government and that such practice is being followed. Supposing they are able to deposit Rs. 1 crore, automatically they will get one per cent or two per cent margin money from the banks. That is why deposits are being made only in a few

banks where margin money is being given. Does the Minister fully know this fact with regard to it? Has any step been taken in this regard?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as opening of the branches in the rural areas is concerned, till 31st December, 1986 we have opened 29,766 branches out of 53,397 branches; it is more than 50 per cent. It is not true to say that we are not paying any attention to the rural area. So far as deposit mobilisation is concerned, wherever such malpractices are brought to our notice, immediate action is being taken. But I refute the charge that they are asking for one per cent. If at all that one per cent is to be paid, by whom it has to be paid?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: So many cases have been reported.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: By whom it has to be paid?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Through the bank.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No; it cannot be because there is no such procedure. If instances are brought to our notice and if *prima facie* evidence is there, definitely we will take action against such people.

Pending Petitions before Central Administrative Tribunal

*230. **SHRI A. CHARLES:**
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions filed by Central Government employees before the Administrative Tribunal pending as on June 30, 1987;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the above petitions; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in setting up the Kerala Bench of the Administrative Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A total number of 23,540 original applications had been filed in the Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal in addition to 13,351 cases which have been transferred from the High Courts and other Courts till 30.6.1987, out of which 16,772 cases have been disposed of and 20,119 cases are pending. The rate of disposal is considered satisfactory.

(c) The setting up of the Ernakulam Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal is held up as the procedure for appointment of Vice-Chairman and Members is to be revised in view of a recent Judgment of the Supreme Court dated 9.12.86/5.5.87.

SHRI A. CHARLES: From the answer given by the hon. Minister it is seen that out of 36,891 applications including 13,351 transferred from the High Courts and other Courts, only 16,772 cases have been disposed of and 20,119 cases are pending and that the rate of disposal is considered satisfactory. Looking at the statistics, it can be argued that disposal is considered satisfactory. But the fact remains that still 20,119 applications are pending which includes the long pending—13,351 cases which have been transferred from the High Courts and other Courts—I plead that this may not be looked at from the statistical point of view. 20,119 workers mean 20,119 families are involved. If my information is correct, the Supreme Court has given a directive to the Central Government to introduce an appropriate legislation for the setting up of the administrative tribunals only till 31st July, 1987 is allowed. Now that time is over, and I would like to know what action has been taken for setting up the tribunals and clearing the delay for appointment of the Vice-Chairman? At what stage it stands now?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Five Benches were set up on the 1st of November 1985; three more Benches were set up on the 3rd of March 1986 and 6 Benches were set up on the 30th June 1986. We would have set up more Benches but for the fact of the Supreme Court judgment, which I had referred to in my answer dated 9.12.1986 inter-dicted us. We filed a review petition and the review petition was disposed of on the 5th of May 1987. Now that judgment requires us to follow a particular procedure. There is considerable difficulty in following the procedure unless suitable enabling legislation is passed by Parliament. We are drafting legislation. As soon as that legislation is passed by Parliament, other Benches will be set up. In fact, we were read and willing to set up Benches; but for this Supreme Court judgment we would have set up all the Benches. Ernakulam Bench is one of them. I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that 20,119 cases are pending. But if he knows about our experience in the courts, he will find that in the courts, writ petitions were pending for over 9 years, and in some courts even for 12 years. I say the rate of disposal is satisfactory based upon my experience of the disposal in the High Courts and the disposal of the CAT. It will become much quicker if we are able to set up more Benches and if we are able to make more appointments for the existing Benches. But that has been held up for five months because of the Supreme Court judgment. We will come forward before Parliament with a suitable legislation.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I would like to know whether 31st July has been a dead line.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Thirty-first July was indeed the dead line but the legislation could not be brought up before 31st July; we have already moved the Supreme Court for an extension of three months.

SHRI A. CHARLES: From the reply to parts (b) and (c) of my question, it is seen that a Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal will be set up at Ernakulam. As

you know, Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala and it is only out of historical reasons at the time of the States Reorganization the High Court had to be located at Cochin, far away from the capital and considerable administrative difficulty is being experienced. In 1971 the State Legislature had unanimously passed a resolution that a Bench of the High Court be set up at Trivandrum, the capital itself. So, my request is, at least when you consider setting up of the Benches of the Administrative Tribunal — I will be happy if a Bench is located at Ernakulam because from the administration point of view there will be lot of inconvenience if one Bench is not located in the capital, the hon. Minister may consider this favourably. I request a positive answer. A Bench may please be set up at Trivandrum.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will be only too happy to set up a Bench at Trivandrum. But the Supreme Court judgment binds my hands. We are required to set up the Bench of the Tribunal at the seat of the High Court. If you succeed in your efforts in getting a Bench of the High Court set up at Trivandrum, then I can also set up a Bench of the Tribunal at Trivandrum.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has, in his reply, stated that out of 35 thousand cases 16,772 have been disposed of. This comes to only 40 per cent. Will the hon. Minister tell how much time has been taken in disposing of these 16,772 cases?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As I said, five Benches are functioning for twenty months, three Benches are functioning for sixteen months and six Benches for twelve months, which works out an average of 16 months for each bench. In a period of 16 months, 14 Benches have disposed of 16,772 cases which by any standard or by any measure is a satisfactory rate of disposal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This question is very important. For revenue matters, the State Legislatures can pass legislation for setting up tribunals, but not administrative tribunals under 323A. May I know how many States have made a request to the Centre to pass suitable legislation for setting up of administrative tribunals in their States and what steps the Government are going to take in the matter of selecting the members of the tribunals in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member apparently has not recently read the Administrative Tribunals Act; legislation already exists.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have to issue notifications.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have. We have already written to the State Governments to let us know whether they are willing to set up administrative tribunals in the States. Some States have agreed and in those States we have set up the Tribunal. For example in Himachal Pradesh the Tribunal has been set up, in Karnataka the Tribunal has been set up, and if I recall right, in Orissa the Tribunal has been set up. There is no State which has asked for a Tribunal and we have not set up a Tribunal. I have written to the Chief Ministers to ask for Tribunals and we have set up the Tribunals.

Freight Equalisation Policy

*231. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to phase out freight equalisation in iron and steel has since been changed;

(b) whether the Eastern States which are adversely affected by the system were con-

sulted before taking the decision, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). In the light of the representations received from various State Governments, the Government have reviewed the earlier decision to phase out freight equalisation in respect of iron and steel and have decided to refer the matter to the National Development Council.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Free Insurance Scheme for Agricultural Labourers

*227. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce free insurance scheme for agricultural labourers, if so, when;

(b) the outlines of the scheme;

(c) by whom the premium is proposed to be paid;

(d) the name of States where the scheme is proposed to be introduced during the current year and the number of agricultural labourers who are likely to be benefited by it; and

(e) whether Government also propose to introduce such scheme for other labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Following

the announcement by the Prime Minister on 16th May, 1987, Life Insurance Corporation of India have submitted broad outlines of the Scheme under which insurance cover will be made available to all landless agricultural labourers all over the country. This Scheme has now been approved by Government and suitable instructions are being issued to Life Insurance Corporation of India to start implementation of the Scheme forthwith. To begin with, the Scheme will be operated for a period of three years and during this period the entire premium liability will be borne by the Government of India. Under the Scheme which will cover all landless agricultural labourers in India, within the age group of 18 to 60, the Life Insurance Corporation of India will pay a sum of Rs. 1000/- to the nominee of the landless agricultural labourer in the event of his death. For such insurance cover no premium is to be paid by the landless agricultural labourers. LIC will operate this scheme on a 'no profit no loss' basis as the objective of the Scheme is to provide insurance protection to all landless agricultural labourers. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to provide such insurance cover to other labourers.

[English]

Selection to the Post of Secretaries

*228. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received representations from senior IAS Officers regarding their selection to the post of Secretary to Government of India;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the matter; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The posts of Secretary to the Government of India are covered under the senior staffing scheme in accordance with which the services of individual officers are borrowed on deputation from their respective cadre authorities. Appointments to these posts are made keeping in mind the requirements of each post and the qualifications and experience of the officers in the field of choice.

Setting up of Technology Assessment and Forecasting Group

*232. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Science and Technology has set up a technology assessment and forecasting group;

(b) if so, whether it will monitor technology growth abroad; and

(c) whether its report will be considered while granting sanction for foreign collaboration and indigenous research projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Government has approved setting up of 'Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council' (TIFAC) as an autonomous body under Department of Science and Technology

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The TIFAC will monitor technology growth abroad in selected areas and provide inputs which would be helpful for selection of technology to be

imported and for indigenous research projects.

Women Bank Managers in Nationalised Banks

*233. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any women bank manager is appointed in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the total number of women bank managers working in the nationalised banks; and

(c) the number out of them which were appointed directly and the number of women who got the post after promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). As per readily available information there are about 350 women officers holding managerial posts in the nationalised banks. The officers are appointed to managerial posts from the Officers' Cadre which consists of directly recruited officers and officers promoted from Clerical Cadre. Officers in banks are normally not appointed as Managers directly except to specialist posts.

I.M.F. Study on Floating Exchange Rates

*234. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Internal Monetary Fund Study on 'Floating Exchange Rates in developing countries' has indicated that this system is not to the best advantage of the countries using it, as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 26th June, 1987;

(b) whether any study of this practice has been done in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The findings of a recent study by the staff of the International Monetary Fund on 'Floating Exchange Rates in Developing Countries: recent experience with auction and inter bank markets' are that the 15 developing members of the countries of the Fund, who have instituted market related floating exchange rate arrangement within the past four years, have experienced neither a free fall of their exchange rate nor increased exchange rate volatility. Development in their domestic economies have not been adverse; and further deterioration in their external balance of payments position was contained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Declaration of Ridge Area as Bird Sanctuary

*235. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to declare the ridges of Delhi as a full-fledged bird sanctuary/reserved forest;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Parts of Asola, Sahupur and Maidan Garhi villages falling in the ridge area of Delhi have already been declared as wildlife sanctuary on 9.10.86.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount for Welfare Schemes to Bengal

*237. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted for the welfare schemes of West Bengal in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the funds allotted for the major welfare schemes in West Bengal; and

(c) the names and broad features of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). Allotment of funds in the Plan is made in respect of different schemes and not indicated State-wise. The annual expenditure for the various schemes is released as per requirement and a total amount of Rs. 2,46,16,245/- has been released for schemes in West Bengal during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 31.7.1987). The names and broad features of these schemes are indicated in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

The names and broad feature of the schemes under which funds have been provided to West Bengal so far during the 7th Five Year Plan by the Ministry of Welfare are as under.—

(a) *Handicapped Welfare:*

(i) *Scheme of assistance to organisations for disabled persons.*

Under this scheme, grants-in-aid is given to voluntary organisations who are engaged in providing education, training and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons. The applications of the voluntary organisations are received through the State Governments. During the period 1-4-1985 to 31-7-1987, an amount of Rs. 95,34,634 was released to 15 voluntary organisations under the scheme

(ii) *Scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.*

Under this scheme, grants are given to

voluntary organisations including autonomous bodies under the State/Central Government to provide aids with value ranging from Rs. 2500/- to 3000/- to disabled persons; (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1200/- per month; and (ii) at 50% of the cost if the income ranges between Rs. 1201/- and Rs. 2500/- per month. A total amount of Rs. 14,54,500 has been released to 4 organisations under the scheme during the period 1-4-1985 to 31-7-1987.

(iii) *Scholarships for the disabled persons.*

Under this scheme, scholarships are provided to physically handicapped students for pursuing education from Class IX onwards and also for technical and professional training, correspondence courses and on the job training. The amount of scholarship varies depending on the course of the study. In addition, readers' allowance to the blind prosthetic/transport allowance to the orthopaedically handicapped is provided. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, a total amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided to the Government of West Bengal by way of reimbursement under the scheme.

(iv) *District Rehabilitation Centre.*

This scheme aims at providing services to the handicapped in rural areas. It emphasizes the need for prevention, early detection and medical intervention, the total amount released to DRC, West Bengal was Rs. 9.96 lakhs.

(v) *National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped Calcutta.*

This is an apex organisation in the field of welfare of orthopaedically handicapped and provides services to orthopaedically handicapped population of West Bengal and other nearby States. The Institute is also arranging mobile teams for providing aids and appliances to the handicapped population under the Aids and Appliances scheme of the Ministry. The actual expen-

diture for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 on the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta was Rs. 12.50 (Plan) and Rs. 35.11 (non-plan). The budget provision for the Institute during 1987-88 is Rs. 15 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 46.31 lakhs (non-plan).

(vi) ***Social Defence.***

(i) ***Welfare of children in need of care and protection.***

This scheme aims at providing welfare services for destitute children and to rehabilitate them as normal citizens. Under this scheme, institutional services as well as foster care services are covered. Grants @ Rs. 150/- per month per child are provided for maintenance purposes and Rs. 40/- p.m. per child to meet expenditure on rent. An amount of Rs. 500/- per child per month is given for furniture, equipment, etc., while capital grant of @ Rs. 6000/- per child is also admissible under the scheme for construction of cottages. The pattern of assistance under the scheme envisages sharing of expenditure between the Central and State Governments and also the voluntary organisations in the ratio of 45:45:10. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 47,00,269 was provided to West Bengal under the Scheme.

(ii) ***Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social maladjustment.***

The scheme has just been launched for strengthening/ upgrading the facilities in observations homes/juvenile homes and for training of functionaries. Wherever the State Government implements the scheme, the total expenditure is shared between the Central and the State Government equally. In case voluntary organisations implement the scheme, then the cost is met in the proportion of 45:45:10 between the Central Government, State Governments and the voluntary organisations. A token grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released to West Bengal under the Scheme.

(iii) ***Scheme of Organisational Assistance.***

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is admissible to those organisations which are primarily and pre-dominantly engaged in the activities falling within the subjects allotted to Ministry of Welfare and whose scale of operation warrants setting up of a central office for coordination of various activities. The salary of central office staff (100%) and office contingencies (50%) is covered under the grant-in-aid. The organisations are required to route their applications through the State Governments. However, applications of the organisations of the repute and good standing can be considered directly by the Ministry also. 32 voluntary organisations were granted Rs. 7,85,623 during 1985-86, while during 1986-87 19 voluntary organisations were granted Rs. 4,26,253 under the scheme.

(iv) ***Scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations for Social Welfare — Welfare of aged.***

Under this scheme grant-in-aid is given to voluntary organisations engaged for the welfare of the aged for the past at least 3 years. 90% of the expenditure is covered under the scheme by the grant-in-aid. While the balance 10% is to be borne by the voluntary organisations. Grants are provided for construction of buildings. Applications for grant are routed through the State Governments. Voluntary organisations were granted Rs. 2,10,708 during 1985-86, while during 1986-87, 2 voluntary organisations were granted Rs. 2,47,268 under the scheme.

Independent Bodies to Check the Data of Programme Implementation

*238. - SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have independent bodies to counter-check the data supplied by the executive agencies of programme implementation, as suggested by the members of National Advisory Council;

(b) whether setting up of National Advisory Council has helped in implementing 20- Point Programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION. (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). At its first meeting held in early July, 1987, a suggestion was mooted by some Members of the Advisory Council on Twenty Point Programme that independent bodies could perhaps be involved to counter check data supplied by Government agencies implementing the Programme. It is too early to anticipate what final recommendations the Advisory Council will make after their deliberations.

Industrial Development of North Bengal.

*239. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the various schemes under consideration of Union Government for industrial development of North Bengal; and

(b) what steps are being taken or contemplated to build necessary infrastructural facilities, including telephones, in North Bengal, particularly in 'no-industry districts'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No specific scheme of State Government for industrial development of North Bengal requiring

approval of the Union Government is pending for consideration.

(b) Four out of five Districts of North Bengal have been identified as 'no-industry districts'. The Union Government's scheme of growth centres is being operated in these four districts. Under this scheme various infrastructural facilities like roads, telecommunication, water, electricity, banks, post offices, schools, industrial housing, testing centres for quality control etc. are being provided. The Union Government, IDBI and the State Government (through the State Plan), each contribute 1/3rd of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores each per 'no-industry district.'

Seizure of Heroin in West Delhi

*240. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 9.2 kilograms of heroin worth Rs. 10 crores has been seized in West Delhi in July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau searched the house of one Kuldeep Singh in Hari Nagar, Delhi on 6.7.1987 and recovered 9.2 kgs. of heroin in 9 packets of approximately one kg. each. Six such packets of heroin were recovered from a briefcase and another three packets from a suit-case.

No precise value of the drug can be determined as it depends on a number of factors like purity, source of origin, market in which sold etc.

Kuldeep Singh was arrested for approp-

riate action under the law. Further investigations are in progress.

Arrears of Income Tax

*241. SHRI V. TULSI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies and other concerns in the country against which Income Tax arrears of rupees one crore and above are pending;

(b) the reasons for accumulation of such arrears and the extent of loss due to this; and

(c) the steps taken in recovering the income tax from these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) There were 332 companies and other concerns in the country against whom the income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 1 crore was outstanding as on 31.3.1987.

(b) The reasons for accumulation of such arrears are listed below:—

- (i) appeals pending before the appellate authorities and Courts;
- (ii) petitions pending before the Settlement Commission;
- (iii) waiver and revision petitions pending with the Income-tax authorities;
- (iv) demands stated by various Courts; and
- (v) normal time of 35 days for payment not having expired.

There is no loss to revenue because if assessee does not pay the arrears within the statutory period, he will have to pay the interest at 15% for the defaulting period.

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law, are taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authority for recovery of outstanding demand. These steps include, *inter-alia*, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals and also resorting to proceedings under section 226 (3) and 179 of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing the recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act. Prosecution is also being launched in case of defaulters who wilfully evade payment of tax.

Growth Rate of Bank Deposits

*242. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the bank deposits in the nationalised banks as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) whether the annual growth rate of bank deposits has declined in 1987 in comparison to 1979, if so, the reasons for downward trend; and

(c) the credit deposit ratio in each year from 1984 to 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the aggregate deposits of Public Sector Banks stood at Rs. 92443 crores as on the last Friday of March 1987.

(b) Deposits of Public Sector Banks increased by 20.0 per cent in '86-87 as compared to an increase of 21.2 per cent achieved during '78-79. The growth of deposits during '86-87 is regarded as quite satisfactory and year to year minor variations are considered to be a normal pattern of deposit growth which mainly depends upon factors like rate of growth of economy, the growth of reserve money and the

relative attractiveness of other instruments of savings.

(c) Credit : Deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks as on the last Fridays of March '84, '85, '86 and '87 stood at 67.3 per cent, 66.9 per cent, 64.8 per cent and 60.4 per cent respectively.

Loan to Urban Poor in Bangalore City

*243. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications issued for the sanction of loans to urban poor in Bangalore City;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that only few application forms were given to different selected nationalised banks;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries;

(d) the total amount of loan disbursed/proposed to be disbursed;

(e) whether proper verification was made before sanctioning the loan to the beneficiaries; and

(f) whether some beneficiaries were found to have furnished wrong information; if so, the steps taken/proposed against such beneficiaries and the bank officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f) The Hon'ble member is presumably referring to the loans given under Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). Canara Bank, the convenor bank for Bangalore city for SEPUP has reported that 26,486 applications were issued during 1986-87 and sufficient number was made available to urban poor through various public sector banks depending upon the target allocated to them. Out of the proposals received during 1986-87 the banks sancti-

oned loans in 8,626 cases and disbursed an amount of Rs. 257.37 lakhs.

The banks' branches are required to appraise loan applications in accordance with the instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Wherever in the information given by applicants the discrepancies were of minor nature they were rectified and when such discrepancies/wrong information were of major nature the loan applications were rejected and applicants were informed accordingly.

Agreement with USSR Nuclear Reactors

2421. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in negotiations with the USSR for the supply of power reactors;

(b) whether our requirements in terms of technical specifications and design capacity have been conveyed to the USSR;

(c) whether USSR has indicated the cost including installation as well as the terms of Payment;

(d) when a formal agreement is likely to be entered into; and

(e) when the first power reactor under this agreement is expected to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). Discussions are continuing on technical, cost, safeguards and other aspects of the offer. It is too early to indicate the outcome of the negotiations.

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

Delay in Granting House Building Loans

2422. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even salaried employees face a lot of troubles and harassment, when they seek house building loans from Life Insurance Corporation, Housing Co-operatives or other loan giving agencies;

(b) whether it is a fact that people belonging to Low Income Groups or Middle Income Groups do not get Life Insurance Corporation, Co-operative, or Bank Loans in time; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Spinning Mills in Maharashtra by IDBI/FCI

2423. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Financial Institutions like I.D.B.I./I.F.C.I etc. have refused to sanction long term loans for the completion of their projects to the cooperative spinning mills already under construction in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the unilateral suspension of finance to these spinning mills is based on the findings of a study of their own which *inter-alia* reveals that the country has reached a saturation point so far as spinning capacity is concerned; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review their approach and prevail upon the central financial institutions to extend financial assistance to eleven co-operative

spinning mills located in the backward areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : (a) to (c). In the context of large spinning capacity already created in the country and having regard to the considerable difficulties experienced by the existing spinning units, due to *inter-alia* under-utilisation of capacity, rising prices of inputs and sluggish demand, the financial institutions have decided not to entertain fresh proposals, for assistance for setting up of new spinning mills except a few pipe-line proposals. The financial institutions have been keeping the State Governments informed about their policy in regard to financing of new spinning units. The IDBI has reported that institutions have since taken up fresh review regarding financing of grass root spinning units.

Liberalisation of Economic Policies for NRIs

2424. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA :
NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have liberalised its economic policies for non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, since when and the details of the liberalisation made;

(c) the contribution made by the non-resident Indians to the economy of the country since then; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Government have liberalised the Investment Facilities for Non-Resident Indians since April 1982. Non-Resident Indians/persons of Indian

Origin of Overseas Corporate Bodies owned to the extent of at least 60% by the NRIs have been permitted to make investments both on non-repatriation and repatriation basis in India. Investments with repatriation rights can be made in any new and existing company upto 40% of the capital issued by such company. NRIs can also purchase shares of companies quoted on the Stock Exchanges subject to specified limits. The deposits held in Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts of maturity of one year and above carry higher rates of interest than permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities. Gifts made in India out of these deposits or fresh remittances from abroad in convertible foreign exchange are free from Gift Tax. The NRIs can also invest in the National Savings Certificates which offer them 13% interests.

(c) and (d). The Investments made by NRIs under the various Schemes since the inception in 1982 till 30th June, 1987 are as follows;

(Rupees in Crores)	
Schemes	30th June, 1987
Direct Investment	1083.37
Portfolio Investment	62.36
Deposits in Companies	26.18
Bank Deposits (Out-	7920.72 (P)
standing Balances in	
NRE/FCNR Accounts)	

(P) Provisional Figures as on 31.5.1987

Small Savings Collections

2425. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faced with the 'marginal' shortfall in small savings collection in 1986-87, the Government propose to introduce an attractive scheme to mobilize more resources in the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in small savings collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The proposal for introduction of a small savings scheme providing for monthly payment of interest is under Government's consideration. The rules of the scheme when notified will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suspension of IAS Officers

2426. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise number of IAS officers suspended by State Governments in 1986 and upto 30 June, 1987 the number of court cases pending against IAS officers in the country, state-wise upto 30 June, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

State/U.T.	No. of officers placed under pension	No. of court cases pending
Andhra Pradesh	6	3
Assam	2	2
Bihar	2	1
Haryana	2	—
Maharashtra	2	—
Nagaland	1	—
Rajasthan	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	1	—
Union Territories	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1
Manipur	—	1

Deposit-Advance Ratio

2427. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposit-advance ratio fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for the overseas branches of Indian banks;

(b) how this ratio compares with deposit-advance ratio of Indian Banks branches in India;

(c) the percentage of statutory advances or the investments in Government securities etc., prescribed in both the above cases;

(d) what percentage of bank deposits have become 'bad debt' in case of Indian Banks' domestic branches and their foreign branches respectively; and

(e) what percentage of bank deposits are considered 'doubtful debt' in case of Indian Banks' domestic branches and their foreign branches respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Foreign branches of Indian banks have to function as per the laws and regulations of the country where they are operating and the liquidity requirements vary from country to country. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not fixed any deposit advance ratio for the overseas branches of Indian Banks. As such the deposit-advance ratio varies from branch to branch. The Credit: Deposit ratio for all commercial banks operating in India at the end of December, 1986 was 63 per cent.

(c) In India there is no specific statutory provision which stipulates that only a particular percentage of their deposits can be given as advances or has to be invested in Government securities by banks. In accordance with the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1940, banks are, however, required to maintain a percentage of their liabilities in the form of liquid assets which includes investments in Government Securities. The percentage prescribed at present is 37.5%. Similarly in terms of the

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, all Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to maintain a percentage of their liabilities with Reserve Bank of India as Cash Reserves. The percentage prescribed at present is 9.5%. In the case of overseas branches of Indian banks, they have to follow the regulations prescribed, if any, by the host country concerned, which vary from country to country.

(d) and (e). The Indian Commercial banks make provision every year out of their annual income from domestic and overseas operations, for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. According to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts, for which provision has been made by them to the satisfaction of their auditors. In view of the protection given to banks from disclosing the quantum of bad debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors, the quantum of bad debts for which provision has been made cannot be disclosed.

Anomalies Committee of the Fourth Pay Commission Report

2428. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the subjects given to Anomalies Committee of the Fourth Pay Commission Report;

(b) by when the Committee is expected to give its reports; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). Government

have not so far issued orders setting up of Anomalies Committee to consider anomalies if any arising out of implementation of 4th Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) The reports of such Committees are not laid on the Table of the House.

Excise on Rotors and Stators

2429. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clarifications issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1967 and 1981 related to charging of Central Excise duty only on rotors and stators of Monoblock Pump and not on electric motors;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the said clarifications are not being followed by Collectors of Central Excise since 1984; and

(c) if so, action taken on the complaints and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Under the old Central Excise Tariff, which was in existence prior to 28-2-86, it had been clarified in March, 1967 and February, 1981 that excise duty was leviable on rotors and stators only and not on electric motors, if such motors have not emerged as identifiable products during the manufacture of monoblock pumps. Such instructions were not intended to cover the situations where electric motors emerged as identifiable products in the course of manufacture of monoblock pumps

(b) and (c) In August, 1986, Government had received a reference from one M.P. stating that excise duty was being charged on electric motors, instead of on rotors and stators, in the case of some manufacturers of monoblock pumps in Gujarat. It was clarified to the Hon'ble M.P. that instructions issued in 1967 and 1981 could

not cover all individual situations particularly those cases where electric motors emerge as identifiable products.

Coaching for Handicapped

2430. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-recruitment coaching is being provided to the persons under the handicapped category for recruitment tests by the UPSC, Staff Selection Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide them such a facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Whilst SC/ST are eligible for all jobs, the question of employment for handicapped has to be considered keeping in view the capacity of handicapped for different types of jobs. Accordingly, identification of suitable jobs in Ministry/Public Sector Undertakings has been carried out and 3% of vacancies in Group C and D posts have been reserved for them. Various training units have been set up by Government and voluntary agencies with a view to equip the handicapped persons for suitable jobs keeping in view their disability.

Forest Cover in Uttar Pradesh

2431. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area under Forests in Uttar Pradesh as on 1950 and the area at present; and

(b) the details of the afforestation programme executed in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The area recorded as forests under the Forest Department in Uttar Pradesh as on 1950-51 and that at present are given below:

Year	Area under Forests (in million ha.)
1950-51	3.47
1984-85	5.13

(b) The details of the afforestation programme executed during the last five years in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as under;

Year	Area in thousand ha.
1982-83	115.25
1983-84	171.45
1984-85	170.21
1985-86	177.40
1986-87	243.25

Setting up of Councils on Science and Technology in States

2432 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which Councils on Science and Technology have been set up to coordinate and promote science and technology at the State level; and

(b) the achievements of these Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The following 24 (twenty four) States and 5 (five) Union Ter-

ritories and the North Eastern Council have set up State Councils and/or State Departments of Science and Technology to coordinate and promote Scientific and Technological activities at the State level:

I. *States*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Goa
6. Gujarat
7. Haryana
8. Himachal Pradesh
9. Jammu and Kashmir
10. Karnataka
11. Kerela
12. Madhya Pradesh
13. Maharashtra
14. Manipur
15. Meghalaya
16. Mizoram
17. Nagaland
18. Orissa
19. Punjab
20. Rajasthan
21. Tamil Nadu
22. Tripura
23. Uttar pradesh
24. West Bengal

II. *Union Territories*

1. Andman & Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Delhi
5. Lakshadweep

III. *North Eastern Council*

(b) Many of the State Councils have identified Science and Technology areas necessary for the development of their States and have formulated projects/programmes in the areas of Science Popularisation; Environmental Protection; Remote Sensing; Entrepreneurship Development and Encouragement to Young Scientists etc. Some of the States/Union Territories have prepared science and technology

plan/programmes as a part of their State Annual Plans and 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). Planning Commission has constituted a separate Working Group on "Scientific Services and Research" to discuss State Science and Technology programmes/activities and recommend budgetary allocations.

Ecological Balance

2433. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect the ecological balance of the hills;

(b) whether Government has given clear instruction to the hill States for the soil conservation;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for the land and water management in the hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is in operation since 1974-75. This covers states of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa. Under this programme special central assistance is provided to the states. The focus of this programme is on fulfilment of basic needs like food, fuel, fodder, energy, health, education and drinking water. In formation of policies, plans, programmes and schemes. eco-restoration, eco-preservation and eco-development is given due consideration.

(b) to (d). Guidelines have been issued to State Governments for the Integrated Watershed Management of the Hill Areas of which soil, land and water management are the key factors apart from afforestation, alternate energy and supply of fuel and fodder. The centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of

river valley projects, initiated in the Third Plan, at present covers 27 catchments in 17 States. The Integrated Watershed Management Scheme in the catchments of flood prone rivers covers 200 watersheds. The Seventh Plan aims at intensifying the soil and water conservation programmes with a view to checking soil erosion and land degradation as also enhancing the productivity of available land.

Schemes for Tribal Areas

2434. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare programmes taken up in the rural areas particularly in tribal areas, which are the most backward areas in the country;

(b) whether any special welfare programme for women have been introduced, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the welfare programmes have been successful in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects are the major programmes being implemented in rural areas including tribal areas. For the tribal areas specifically under the Tribal Sub-Plan which is a multi-pronged strategy for the development of the tribal people and tribal areas schemes under agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, co-operation, social services, forestry etc., are implemented. In addition, construction of houses for SCs and STs is being implemented since 1985-86 under Indira Awaas Yojana.

The IRDP guidelines provide that 30% of the total beneficiaries assisted under IRDP should be women. In 80 districts within the country, poor women are assisted through income generating activities under 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' (DWCRA).

During 1986-87, under the programmes of NREP, and RLEGP, 695.78 million man-days of employment have been generated. Under Indira Awaas Yojana, so far 1,82,970 houses are reported to have been constructed. During 1986-87, 37.47 lakh families have been assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 8.73 lakhs and 10.28 lakhs tribal families respectively are economically assisted.

Utilisation of funds under Tribal Plan/ Special Component Plan

2435. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of funds utilised by the various States/Union Territories under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the States which have utilised these funds and the States which have not utilised the funds fully; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the funds fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Information is given below in Statements I to IV.

(c) Only in case of four to five States/Union Territories there is under-utilisation of funds which is against only marginal and by and large this is primarily due to delay in implementation of projects.

STATEMENT - I

*Outlays and Expenditure under flow from State Plan for Tribal sub Plan During the Years
1985-86 and 1986-87*

(Rs. in Crores)

S No	Name of the State/U T	1985-86		1986-87	
		Flow to T S P	Expdr reported by States	Flow to T S P*	Expenditure reported by State
1	Andhra Pradesh	35 21	36 52	45 41	35 33
2	Assam	46 11	45 12	56 27	56 33
3	Bihar	194 13	216 03	259 50	254 43
4	Gujarat	94 00	94 00	89 81	92 22
5	Himachal Pradesh	18 06	14 67	18 60	18 60
6	Karnataka	4 30	4 32	10 27	10 23
7	Kerala	3 68	6 24	1 33	0 87
8	Madhya Pradesh	201 47	201 94	225 35	230 02
9	Maharashtra	82 45	94 26	104 67	108 04
10	Manipur	26 13	26 13	27 19	27 19
11	Orissa	1149 52	136 47	169 22	157 46
12	Rajasthan	44 41	57 96	82 44	64 27
13	Sikkim	1 34	0 30	3 43	3 43
14	Tamil Nadu	4 75	4 18	9 46	N A
15	Tripura	31 27	23 63	33 62	37 70
16	Uttar Pradesh	1 46	1 18	1 64	N A.
17	West Bengal	24 93	23 39	29 84	29 75
18	A & N Islands	3 54	2 09	17 98	17 98
19	Daman & Diu	0 40	0 30	0 45	0 45

STATEMENT - II

Released Amount of Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan and its Expenditure Reported by the State Governments for the Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	State/U T	1985-86		1986-87	
		Released amount	Expenditure	Released amount	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	740 00	802 79	850 38	1070 49
2	Assam	632 40	498 37	710 63	Not available
3	Bihar	1964 11	1862 11	2066 05	—do—
4	Gujarat	1126 66	1126 66	1246 96	—do—
5	Himachal Pradesh	205 36	198 93	241 84	219 23
6	Karnataka	148 13	142 30	116 26	130 26
7	Kerala	70 01	70 47	77 76	72 15
8	Madhya Pradesh	3969 98	3180 52	4399 72	Not available
9	Maharashtra	940 69	1028 56	1072 00	1020 69
10	Manipur	252 85	252 89	280 91	Not available
11	Orissa	1915 00	1896 82	2174 48	2174 24
12	Rajasthan	910 28	880 24	1019 90	1004 59
13	Sikkim	38 99	39 21	38 96	37 20
14	Tamil Nadu	145 93	200 53	162 09	Not available
15	Tripura	250 17	265 65	263 67	—do—
16	Uttar Pradesh	27 87	18 81	31 10	—do—
17	West Bengal	616 27	617 15	701 29	702 39
18	A & N Islands	30 00	9 26	40 00	Not available
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	5 00	4 99	6 00	5 10

STATEMENT - III

Outlays and Expenditure Under Special Component Plan During the Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rs in Crores)					
S No	Name of State/UT	1985-86		1986-87	
		SCP outlay	Expdr on SCP	SCP outlay	Expdr on SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Anticipated)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	120 64	105 65	142 04	77 55
2	Assam	10 44	3 86	13 95	14 92
3	Bihar	67 27	54 29	84 25	96 05
4	Gujarat	25 87	24 93	29 82	29 19
5	Haryana	30 33	36 16	32 33	31 97
6	Himachal Pradesh	19 49	16 42	22 55	22 56
7	J and K	9 56	9 56	10 90	10 90
8	Karnataka	67 93	67 17	104 14	103 24
9	Kerala	29 58	28 85	35 81	35 01
10	Madhya Pradesh	63 32	64 85	76 66	75 59
11	Maharashtra	42 87	62 32	57 33	57 92
12	Manipur	1 42	0 87	1 89	1 09
13	Orissa	36 51	36 01	47 09	44 92
14	Punjab	21 87	18 24	24 79	28 59
15	Rajasthan	66 47	66 35	69 29	69 28
16	Sikkim	0 39	0 20	0 42	0 16
17	Tripura	7 55	6 86	10 71	10 84
18	Tamil Nadu	126 16	113 74	128 05	128 05
19	Uttar Pradesh	172 67	175 82	199 44	192 18
20	West Bengal	65 42	61 39	71 92	71 15
21	Delhi	16 43	18 03	18 50	20 90

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Chandigarh admn	1 98	1 98	1 83	1 86
23	Pondicherry	5 20	4 78	5 95	6 25
24	Goa Daman and Diu	0 83	0 63	0 66	0 67

STATEMENT - IV

Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan Released and Utilised During the Year 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rupees in lakhs)

S No	State/U T	1985-86		1986-87	
		Amount actual released	Amount utilised	Amount actual released	Amount utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1444 42	N A	1340 42	Information has not yet been provided by the State Govts /UT Administration
2	Assam	183 89	N A	160 55	
3	Bihar	1787 86	N A	1611 10	
4	Gujarat	319 35	219 09	346 75	
5	Haryana	345 10	344 80	293 55	
6	Himachal Pradesh	177 54	178 26	155 63	
7	Jammu and Kashmir	79 29	45 89	58 37	
8	Karnataka	902 89	902 89	1215 87	
9	Kerala	347 97	350 19	342 31	
10	Madhya Pradesh	1110 54	955 72	1179 30	
11	Maharashtra	862 21	1090 22	1139 39	
12	Manipur	2 72	3 30	4 89	
13	Orissa	645 08	645 63	661 30	
14	Rajasthan	1098 49	N A	1963 86	
15	Tamil Nadu	1338 93	N A	1344 26	
16	Punjab	588 48	523 15	509 05	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tripura	40 01	N.A.	43.67	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3334 15	3334 15	3720.36	
19	West Bengal	1859 58	N.A	1883.62	
20.	Sikkim	3 78	3.26	4.02	
21.	Chandigarh	6 16	N.A	38.43	
22.	Delhi	121.61	79.75	81.02	
23.	Pondicherry	14.19	12.89	14.60	
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.69.	N.A.	5.18	

* N.A. Information not yet furnished by the State Govts. concerned.

Funds Sought by Tripura Government

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the period?

2436. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sought by Tripura Government for annual plans since 1980-81 to 1986-87, year-wise; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Outlays proposed by the Government of Tripura and outlay approved by Planning Commission for the Annual Plans 1980-81 to 1986-87

(Rs. in Crores)

Annual Plan	Outlay	
	Proposed by the State Govt.	Approved by Planning Commission
1	2	3
1980-81	45.11	39.81
1981-82	66.81	45.00
1982-83	73.72	50.00
1983-84	85.94	58.00
1984-85	115.94	68.00
1985-86	202.86	86.00
1986-87	151.56	105.00

Central Assistance to Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary

2437. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of the amount spent by Orissa Government for development of Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary during the last three

years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The details of the amount spent by the Government of Orissa on the Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary in the last three years are as under:

Year	Amount spent from State Budget	Amount spent as Central Assistance	Total
1984-85	Rs. 38,53,746 . 00	Rs 2,75,000 . 00	Rs. 41,28,746 . 00
1985-86	Rs. 34,13,907 . 00	Rs 3,77,500 . 00	Rs 37,91,407 . 00
1986-87	Rs. 41,13,681 . 00	Rs. 1,47,500 . 00	Rs 42,61,181 . 00
Total:	Rs. 1,13,81,334 . 00	Rs 8,00,000 . 00	Rs 1,21,81,334 . 00

[Translation]

"Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Dam"

2438. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the land of forest department into revenue land where persons displaced due to Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Dam will be settled;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if there is no such proposal, whether Government will consider this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Electronic Push Button Telephones

2439. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Electronics has contacted some foreign collaborators for know-how transfer from various companies for manufacture of electronic push button telephones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the foreign collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Offers were invited for know-how transfer for manufacture of electronic push button telephones from foreign companies. After detailed of the equipment, the following three (3) foreign collaborators have been selected:

1. M/s. Siemens AG (West Germany)
2. M/s. Ericsson Information System (Sweden)
3. M/s. Industrie FACE Standard (Italy)

Cyclone Warning Centre in A.P.

2440. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a cyclone warning centre at Chirala or Ongal in Prakasam District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No Sir. The 'Cyclone Warning Centre' functioning at Visakhapatnam looks after the Cyclone Warning work of Andhra Pradesh. Two 'Cyclone Detection Radars' (of 400 km range) have been installed at Visakhapatnam and Masulipatnam for the detection of cyclones. There is another cyclone Detection Radar at Madras. Cyclones approaching Chirala or Ongole can be detected by these 'Radars'. Besides, INSAT-1B provides round the clock surveillance of cyclones in the whole of Bay of Bengal.

Technical Staff in General Insurance Corporation

2441. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation of India has given the instructions to its subsidiaries not to take the technical work from their technical staff employed on specified jobs;

(b) whether claim inspectors/automobile engineers (licence holders) working in New India Assurance Company Limited are controlling the Motor Technical Department at divisional offices/regional offices of the Company;

(c) whether most of the divisional offices/

regional offices of all subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation are functioning without any technical check of the motor claim files by their own engineers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). No, sir.

(c) and (d). Motor claims are normally settled after scrutiny of the Survey Report by appropriate authorities in the Divisional/Regional Offices. Necessity of a further technical check arises only in cases of complicated or suspicious nature of claims or where specific complaints have been received or disputes have arisen

Registration of Gulfstream III Executive Jets with Directorate General of Civil Aviation

2442. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Gulfstream III Executive Jets have been recently registered by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

(b) person or organisation which owns these aircraft and had sought registration of these aircraft;

(c) at what price it was bought and from whom, and the selling agent in the deal;

(d) technical and other details of the aircraft; and

(e) whether necessary clearances have been given for the aircraft to operate in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) It is a fact that one Gulfstream III/SRA I aircraft has been recently registered by the DGCA.

(b) The aircraft is owned by the Govern-

ment of India who had sought registration of the aircraft.

(c) It was bought for US\$ 14.15 million from M/s. Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, USA. There was no intermediary selling agent.

(d) (i) The overall dimensions of the aircraft are:

(ii) Height-24'.6", Length-83'.2", Span-77'.10"

(iii) No. of Engines-2, Type-Rolls Royce, Spey MK-511-8

(iv) Power rating-11400 lbs. (each engine)

(v) Type - Jet

(vi) Maximum Operating Altitude 45,000'

(vii) Approx. Range - 4000 N.M.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Schemes of Indian Investment Centre

2443. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Investment Centre is planning ways and means in consultation with the Union Government as well as State Governments to offer incentives to non-resident Indians for investment of their savings in India;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) the number of branches the Centre has in foreign countries particularly in the Gulf region indicating the names of the countries; and

(d) whether it has a branch in Saudi Arabia and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Indian Investment Centre (IIC) has been designated as a nodal Agency for promotion of investment from Non-Resident Indians and Foreigners. It provides all information regarding NRI Investment policy. Industrial Licensing Policy, Import-Export Policy etc. to potential Non-Resident entrepreneurs and helps them at various stages. The policy on Non-Resident Investment and incentives thereunder, however, falls within the purview of the Central and State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Indian Investment Centre has six Overseas Offices located at New York, London, Frankfurt, Abu Dhabi, Tokyo and Singapore. These are offices with jurisdiction over a geographical region. The IIC does not have an office in Saudi Arabia which is covered by the Abu Dhabi office.

Review of Fishery Policy

2444. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received representations against the high fish production targets under Seventh Plan which involve permitting of large scale entry of foreign boats under various guises into our waters for fishing purposes;

(b) the steps being taken to revise the target which places undue emphasis on foreign participation in the fishery sector of our country;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has started a thorough review of the present fishery policy and its objectives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Planning

Commission has received representation to (i) revise the fish production target in the Seventh Plan downwards and (ii) revise policies for chartering of deep sea fishing vessels etc.

(b) Targets including that for fish production are reviewed at the time of the mid-term appraisal of the five year plan which is currently under way. Given the available resources, every effort will be made to achieve as high a level of fish production as possible by the end of Seventh Plan in view of the great scope for improving Inland fish production and of the increase in the global demand for Marine products.

(c) and (d). Draft mid-term appraisal is under preparation covering broadly all aspects of Inland and Marine fisheries.

Lack of Co-ordination In Different Agencies of Science and Technology in the Country

2445. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of proper coordination between the field agencies, research agencies and various science and technology agencies operating in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify these defects and to use the infrastructure created over the years effectively?

THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Various mechanisms have been evolved for ensuring coordination between S & I research organisations, laboratories, field agencies as well as industry. These mechanisms are under constant review and the co-rective

measures are taken as and when felt necessary.

In order to ensure inter-action and coordination between S & I laboratories and industry a national conference on "Technology for Self-Reliance and Growth" jointly sponsored by CSIR and FICCI was held in July '87. The issues discussed in the conference included technology import and its absorption, R&D back-up for imported technology, scope for innovative research, linkages between CSIR and Government laboratories and public and private sector R&D institutions. Senior officials from different Ministries, Directors and Scientists of CSIR, prominent Industrialists, General Managers and R&D Chiefs of Public and Private Sector Undertakings participated in the Conference. Earlier a national conference, jointly sponsored by DSIR and Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) was held in April '87 with a view to promote greater inter-action between the various industrial in-house R & D centres, national laboratories and universities.

Earnings from Export of Rare Earth

2446. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Rare Earths exported during the last three years ending March 1987 year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to stop further export of Rare Earths in view of the fact that Rare Earths are very important raw material for the growth of ceramic semiconductors; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The details of Rare Earths exported during the last three years are as under:

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	M.T.	Rs. lakhs	M.T.	Rs. lakhs	M.T.	Rs. lakhs
R.E. Chloride	3,513	413.9	3,627	503.1	3,842	574.8
R.E. Fluoride	90	29.4	158	54.1	146	57.4
Others		4.5		11.0		21.2
Total :	447.8	569.0	653.4			

(b) and (c). Bulk of Rare Earths Chloride is being exported as Chloride or Fluoride without separating yttrium oxide as there is no market in India for Rare Earths so far. However, in view of the importance of yttrium oxide to ceramic semi conductors, IRE has already launched a programme of separation of yttrium oxide and upgrading the same to the high purity required. The yttrium oxide thus separated will be held in stock for indigenous use to the extent needed.

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

2447. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

given grants to States for creating minimum infrastructural facilities for implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986;

(b) so, the details of the grants sanctioned to each state;

(c) whether the grant for the use of voluntary welfare agencies have also been sought for the care, production and rehabilitation of maladjusted children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A token grant of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was released to the following States during 1986-87 for creating the minimum infrastructural facilities, for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 1986:

(i) Assam	Rs 5.00	Lakhs
(ii) Bihar	Rs. 5.00	"
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 7.00	"
(iv) Orissa	Rs. 6 00	"
(v) Rajashtan	Rs 5.00	"
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	Rs 7 00	"
(vii) West Bengal	Rs. 5.00	"

(c) and (d). In a separate scheme for Welfare of Children in need of care and protection, grants are provided to voluntary organisations through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for care and rehabilitation of destitute children. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs 2,49,89,552 was released under this scheme.

I.D.A. Aid to India

2448. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid proposed by IDA to India during the current year;

(b) whether there has been any slash in the volume of aid in comparison to previous years; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) At the Aid India Consortium meeting at Paris in June 1987 to discuss aid commitments for fiscal year 1988, ending 30th June 1988 it was indicated that World Bank group assistance to India would be US \$ 2.5 billion. No figure for IDA assistance was specified.

(b) The volume of IDA assistance to India during the current IDA Replenishment period (Fy 1988-1990) is expected to be higher than in the preceding IDA Replenishment period (Fy 1985-88).

(c) Does not arise.

Training for Civil Servants

2449. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultancy service from Ford, Foundation was obtained to improve

training for civil servants;

(b) if so, details of the consultation and advice offered; and

(c) the action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has under consideration a plan to send officers of organised services abroad for training for a year or so in identified priority areas so that on their return they may serve Central/State/National Training Institutions for a period of 3 - 5 years before returning to the main stream. The services of a consultant were utilised for this purpose, funded by the Ford Foundation.

(b) and (c). The consultant was in the country for a period of 3 weeks in May - June 1987 and has suggested a range of institutions abroad for the purpose of training. Further follow up action is being taken.

Revival of Sick Units

2450. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the various measures the Sick Industries Unit Board has taken so far to revive the sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction which became operational with effect from 15th May, 1987 has formulated detailed regulations regarding the conduct of its business. So far 72 cases have been registered by the Board under Section 15 (1) and two cases under Section 15 (2) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act. Action is being taken by the Board regarding these cases according to the procedure laid down in

the concerned Act and the Regulations.

Evaluation of Social Justice given to SC/ST

2451. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have at any time undertaken evaluation of social justice given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in terms of the constitutional provisions;

(b) if so, the agency through which this evaluation work was undertaken;

(c) whether any report was submitted by such agency in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (d). Under Article 338 of the Constitution, a Special officer (Commissioner for SC/ST) is provided to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for SC/ST in the Constitution, whose office has been further strengthened to ensure the implementation of these safeguards. His Report which is submitted every year is placed before Parliament. Further the Annual Report on the working of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is also laid before Parliament.

Recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities

2452. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 314 on 25th February 1987 regarding recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on minorities and State:

(a) whether Government have since

considered the recommendations contained in the said report;

(b) the main recommendations of the panel;

(c) Government's reaction and decision on the recommendations;

(d) steps taken to implement the recommendations; and

(e) the time by which report will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). The report of the High Power Panel on Minorities is under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to indicate any time-limit in this regard.

Freight Equalisation for Coal and Cotton

2453. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not introducing freight equalisation in respect of coal and cotton as demanded by Eastern States;

(b) the reasons for not lifting freight equalisation on iron and steel as demanded by Eastern States; and

(c) the names of the States to be benefited under (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The subject of freight equalisation has been studied by a number of Committees, the last one being the National Transport Policy Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.D. Pandey. The Committee concluded that the beneficial effect in terms of regional dispersal as a result of freight equalisation was more than off-set by increase in real transport costs and freight equalisation

had little effect on generating employment in backward regions. The scheme does not meet the desirable objective of dispersal of economic activity but can lead to non-optimal location of industries. It has therefore been decided not to introduce freight equalisation in respect of any new item like coal, cotton, etc.

(b) In the light of the representations received from various State Governments, the Government have reviewed the earlier decision of lifting freight equalisation on iron and steel and decided to refer the matter to the National Development Council.

(c) The freight equalisation policy in respect of a commodity benefits the States located far away from the sources of the commodity. The benefits derived by the individual States in respect of each raw material have not been worked out.

"Pollution from Sugar Mills"

2454. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills identified in the country as pollution causing units;

(b) the steps Government have taken to check this pollution,

(c) whether some sugar mills have been found guilty of violating orders/instructions of the Pollution Control Boards; and

(d) if so, their names and what action has been taken against them; and

(e) the guidelines issued to the new sugar mills which are under construction against the pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There

are 276 sugar mills in the major and medium sector, out of which 120 units have not installed effluent treatment plant

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards have evolved Minimum National Standards for sugar industry and the units are expected to comply with these standards. The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are persuading the industries to treat their effluents to the prescribed standards. Legal action is taken against the recalcitrant industries.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The new sugar industrial units have to take the following pollution control measures:

(i) Construction of lined molasses storage tanks of adequate capacity; and

(ii) Adequate treatment facilities for the effluents to comply with Minimal National Standards prescribed.

Interest on Gold Loans

2455. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest on gold loans given by the scheduled nationalised banks is fixed;

(b) if not, the extent to which it can vary; and

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the scheduled banks are collecting additional charges like insurance, safe custody for gold loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Interest rates are charged by the banks in terms of Reserve Bank of India's interest

rates directives on the basis of purpose, category of the borrower and quantum of advance and are not related to any type of security including gold. Interest rates against gold ornaments may vary from 10 per cent per annum for minor irrigation to 16.5 per cent per annum for short term advances of more than Rs. 25 lakhs given to small scale industries.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that they have not issued any specific instructions regarding additional charges. However, banks generally recover actual insurance fee etc. Reserve Bank of India has also reported that charging of safe custody charges for loans where gold ornaments are pledged as security have not come to their notice.

States Neglecting Environment

2456. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite repeated guidelines and instructions issued by Union Government, the State Governments are not taking any steps in regard to environment; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued during the last two years and steps taken to speed up the programme of environment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

It is not correct to say that State Governments are not taking any steps in regard to protection of environment.

The guidelines issued in last two years and

the steps taken to speed up the environment programme in the country are listed below:

- (i) All the States had been requested to have a separate Department of Environment and not combine it with any development department so as to avoid conflict of interest. They were advised to combine it with forests. 23 States have set up Departments of Environment. Three have combined the Department of Environment with Forests. Six have independent departments. Ten have combined it with Science and Technology.
- (ii) The States were advised to set up broadbased Environment Protection Councils under the Chairmanship of the Governor to promote the cooperation of all concerned in the protection of environment. Five States have so far set up such Councils and seven more have agreed to do so shortly
- (iii) The Environment (Protection) Act is brought into force from 19th November, 1986. Rules have been framed under the Act and powers delegated to the States. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are being amended to strengthen the implementation.
- (iv) A National Environmental Awareness Campaign is conducted every year.
- (v) Compensatory afforestation is one of the most important conditions stipulated by the Government in approving proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forest uses.
- (vi) Any proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forest use has to be accompanied by a cost-benefit analysis in terms of ecological losses and economic and social gains.
- (vii) The use of forest land for raising plantations by private industries for

raw materials either on lease or in joint sector with State Government/ State Forest Development Corporations has been prohibited.

- (viii) The Department assesses the impact of development projects on environment before their clearance. Questionnaires and guidelines have been developed to help the project authorities in preparing their own assessments.
- (ix) The Central Ganga Authority has been created to oversee the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan drawn up for cleaning the polluted stretches of the River Ganga.
- (x) A National Wastelands Development Board has been established to formulate, coordinate and catalyse programmes for afforestation of wastelands in the country.
- (xi) Two Eco-development task forces of ex-servicemen have been deployed for eco-restoration through afforestation and soil conservation.
- (xii) Steps have been taken to survey and conserve the flora and fauna of the country and identify endangered species
- (xiii) A National Wildlife Action Plan is under implementation.
- (xiv) Promotion of research on all subjects related to environment and building up of research and development facilities in the country is a major activity of the Department.
- (xv) Minimal National Standards for effluents have been evolved in respect of eleven industries. Standards for eleven industries have been notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. More standards are under preparation.
- (xvi) Emission limits for twelve air

polluting industries have been evolved.

- (xvii) A network of 43 monitoring stations for ambient air quality has been set up.
- (xviii) Limits for ambient air quality have been prescribed for different areas.
- (xix) A network of 170 monitoring stations for water quality has been set up
- (xx) 978 prosecutions have been launched by Central/State Pollution Control Boards, out of which 246 cases have been decided and 732 are pending in various courts. Forty-eight industries have been issued notices under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Translation]

Nuclear Fuel Complex

2457. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Fuel Complex facility has been working under the Department of Atomic Energy at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, since when this facility was created;

(c) the yearly production target fixed in the facility;

(d) whether the targets have been achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nuclear Fuel Complex was set up at Hyderabad in the year 1972.

for the year 1986-87 for the different products of Nuclear Fuel Complex are as under:

(c) to (e). The targets and achievements

Sl. No.	Product	Unit	Target	Achievement	Reasons for variation
1.	PHWR Fuel Bundles	Nos	4000	4236	
2.	BWR Fuel Bundles	Nos	100	96	Production of new design fuel assemblies (7x7) type instead of normal (6x6) type were taken up for the first time. The development work and standardization took more time than anticipated. However the requirements of the power reactors have been met.
3.	Zircaloy	Nos	540	507	Special type of Calandria tubes had to be produced and this increased the production time. However the requirements of the reactors have been met.
4.	Stainless Steel Tubes	MT	500	541	—
5.	Ball Bearing Tubes	MT	2000	890	Production had to be restricted to the orders received from bearing manufacturers.
6.	High Purity Materials	Kgs	6500	7830	—

[English]

Benefits of Anti Poverty Programmes to SC/STs

2458. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an indepth study has been conducted about the benefits of the various anti-poverty programmes to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes benefited so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No specific indepth study has been conducted about the benefits derived by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries from the various anti-poverty programmes. However, 151 lakhs Scheduled Caste families and 59.58 lakh Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted under family-beneficiary programmes during the Sixth-Plan and the Seventh-Plan period, upto June, 1987.

Indebtedness among Tribals

2459. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRIMATI USHA
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indebtedness amongst tribals increasing;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard in various States:

(c) if so, the details therefor, state-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission conducted an evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) on sample tribal household basis in 10 ITDPs in 7 States. Indebtedness is one of the aspects studied. According to the sample study, the extent of indebtedness had tended to increase between 1975-76 and 1982-83. However, this was primarily due to a shift in the pattern of borrowing from short term consumption loan from money lenders to long and medium term borrowing from Banks and Cooperatives for productive purposes.

(c) The evaluation report on Integrated Tribal Development Project brought out by the PEO is, by and large, based on primary data gathered from selected household respondents in the 10 ITDPs studied and not on secondary or other data from seven selected States.

(d) Apart from the IRDP and lending at concessional rates by banks, the ITDPs are taking up beneficiary oriented schemes to improve the tribals' level of income. Economic Programmes are taken up in agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, handlooms, cottage industries, minor irrigation and in other sectors like small business, etc.

Deposits of Nationalised Banks

2460. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fresh deposits mobilised by the nationalised banks in the year 1985-86; and

(b) the sums lent by the commercial banks in the year 1985-86 to agriculture, industry and for poverty alleviation programme respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India, the aggregate deposits of Public Sector Banks recorded an increase of Rs. 11714 crores during 1985-86. The outstanding advances to industrial and agricultural sector registered an increase of Rs. 4436 crores and Rs. 1411 crores respectively. The growth in the outstanding bank credit to weaker sections during the same period was Rs. 1026 crores.

Reservation for SC/ST in General Insurance Corporation

2461. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of employees in General Insurance Corporation vis-a-vis the strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees amongst them, category-wise, as on 1st June, 1987;

(b) the number of reserved posts dereserved during the last three years and the steps taken to fill these posts before de-reservation; and

(c) the backlog of reserved posts as on the 1st June, 1987, categorywise and by what time this backlog is likely to be filled-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from various offices of GIC/its Subsidiaries spread all over India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans to Educated Unemployed Persons

2462. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has instructed the banks lending money to the educated unemployed to procure

collateral security and charge a higher rate of interest;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether this will adversely affect the intended beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). While continuing the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) during 1986-87, the ceiling on amount of loan for industrial ventures was raised from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- The rate of interest for loans above Rs. 25,000/- was comparatively higher as per existing interest rate schedule. Banks could also insist on collateral security/third party guarantee, as applicable to loans exceeding Rs. 25,000/-. Subsequently, on review, the rate of interest for loans even upto Rs. 35,000/- sanctioned for industrial ventures under the scheme were reduced to 10% in specified backward areas and 12% in other areas. The requirements of margin, collateral security/third party guarantee for loans upto Rs. 25,000/- has also been dispensed-with.

Ministerial Committee for Revision of SC/ST List

2463. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Ministerial Committee for revision of list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Committee have submitted its report;

(c) whether 'Dhobi' community in most of the States is recognised as Scheduled Castes;

(d) whether Union Government also propose to include 'Dhobi' community in Scheduled Caste list; and

(e) how many communities are under consideration for inclusion in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Dhobi community has been recognised as Scheduled Castes in following States/Union Territories:—

1. Assam (Dhupi, Dhobi)
2. Bihar
3. Himachal Pradesh (Chhimba, Dhobi)
4. Kerala (Vannan)
5. Madhya Pradesh Chhimin Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts.
6. Manipur (Dhupi, Dhobi)
7. Meghalaya (Dhupi, Dhobi)
8. Orissa (Dhoba, Dhobi)
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu in Kanya Kumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district (Vannan)
11. Tripura (Dhoba)
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal (Dhoba, Dhobi)
14. Arunachal Pradesh (Dhupi or Dhobi)
15. Mizoram (Dhupi or Dhobi)

Union Territory

1. Delhi.

(d) The proposal to include Dhobi community in the list of Scheduled Castes in the States where it has not been done, is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

(e) The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Next ASLV Launch

2464. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the next Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) is expected to be launched;

(b) whether the recoverable Satellite Launch Vehicles are being produced in the country; and

(c) if so, when are they expected to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The launch of the next Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) is expected in the early part of 1988.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

World Bank Loan to Developing Countries

2465. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has advanced a record loan of 17.7 billion US dollars during the financial year ending on 30th June, 1987;

(b) if so, India's share in that amount and the scheme-wise expenditure to be incurred from this loan, with the detailed account thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to spend some amount out of this loan on new projects in Bihar or whether this money will be spent on any other major project already in hand and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The World Bank group has approved loans and credits to developing countries during the Bank's fiscal year 1987 ending 30th June 1987 totalling US \$ 17.6 billion. This comprised \$ 14.2 billion IBRD loans and \$ 3.4 billion IDA credits.

(b) During this period the Bank group's commitments to India totalled US \$ 2804 million comprising US \$ 2128 million IBRD loans and US \$ 676 million IDA credits. A statement showing the list of projects against which loans/credits have been approved is given below.

(c) Of this amount, US \$ 68 million has been committed for Bihar Public Tubewells, a new project to be implemented by the Government of Bihar. The project is intended for rehabilitating and modernising the existing tubewells and constructing new public tubewells for increasing agriculture production in Bihar.

STATEMENT

List of Projects approved by the World Bank for loan/credit in FY 87

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Loan/Credit in US \$ Million	
		IBRD	IDA
1.	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage-III	40 00	145 00
2.	Bihar Tubewells	—	68.00
3.	National Agricultural Extension	—	85.00
4.	Gujarat Rural Roads	—	119.6
5.	Oil India Petroleum	140 00	—
6.	Gevra and Sonapur Bazari Thermal Coal	340 00	—
7.	U.P. Urban Development	20 00	130.00
8.	IX Telecommunication	345.00	—
9.	National Water Management	—	114.00
10.	Karnataka Power	330 00	—
11.	Madras Metro	53 00	15.00
12.	National Capital Region	485 00	—
13.	Talcher Thermal	375.00	—
Total		2128.0	676.6

[English]

Independent Security Force for Banks

2466. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to create an independent security force for the banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that banks have refused to contribute any percentage towards the expenses involved;

(d) whether it is a fact that banks consider their security as the responsibility of the State machinery alone; and

(e) whether it is a fact that at present the State Governments charge the banks heavily for providing armed security guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The question regarding setting up of an independent security force for Banks such as National Bank Security Force, was considered by the Varadan Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the lines of the CISF. After close consideration of the matter, the Varadan Committee came to the conclusion that it would not be feasible to set up a National Bank Security Force on the lines of the CISF. The views of the Varadan Committee were accepted by the High Power Committee which was set up under the Chairmanship of the then Finance Secretary to consider strengthening of internal security arrangements in the Banks. The High Power Committee which was set up by RBI to take a comprehensive view of all aspects of Bank security systems, also came to the conclusion that setting up of a National Bank Security Force will not be practicable.

(c) In view of position stated in reply to

parts (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Banks have been taking measures to improve their security arrangements within the branches. However, State Governments, which are primarily responsible for maintaining law and order and keeping crime under control, are also expected to take steps whereby greater attention could be given to crime in relation to Bank offices, investigation of cases and deterrent action against the miscreants.

(e) The charges for providing armed guards differ from State to State, details of which are not readily available.

Expeditious Payment of Retirement Benefits

2467. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pay a part of the pension and gratuity to the retiring employees before their retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received in the Ministry of Personnel and Pensions in the last one year regarding delays and non-payment of gratuity and pension; and

(d) action taken on the complaints and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the year ending June 30, 1987, 34899 communications from individual pensioners, pensioners' associations and Government departments were received on various issues relating to pensionary benefits. These broadly related to policy issues

affecting a group of pensioners, procedural difficulties, individual grievances relating to delay in payment/determination of pension, gratuity, family pension and provident fund dues, and grievances of pensioners of State Government/Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) Representations involving policy issues are examined and replied to by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare. Representations relating to individual grievances are sent to the respective pension administering Ministries/ Departments/State Governments for necessary action. Out of the 34, 899 references received during the year ending June 30, 1987, 33,354 references were disposed of.

Setting up of Holding Company to Invest in Select Industries

2468. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics proposes to set up a holding company to invest in select industries for the manufacture of critical electronic items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals is being formulated.

Monitoring of Working of Units by Financial Institutions

2470. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether directions have been issued

to financial institutions to monitor the working of private sector units in which they have large investments;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions given to the financial institutions;

(c) the response from these institutions; and

(d) the remedial action proposed to be taken regarding the units which are on the verge of non-viability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The financial institutions, undertake regular monitoring of their assisted units in order to ensure that the assistance sanctioned to these units is properly utilised and the assisted units run on sound financial lines. With a view to safeguarding the interest of the financial institutions as also to subserve the interest of sound public policy, the Government have laid down certain guidelines regarding appointment of nominee directors of the financial institutions in case of those assisted concerns in which institutions have substantial stake or which are going to run into problems. The financial institutions are expected to follow these guidelines. As regards remedial action against sick units, institutions evolve suitable rehabilitation packages in case of those sick units which are considered potentially viable. For units found to be non-viable, the institutions may have no other option but to recall their advances and enforce their securities by taking legal action.

Ecology Clearance for World Bank Assistance

2471. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one more condition has been added to the World Bank financial assistance, namely, the ecology clearance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). No specific condition relating to ecology clearance has been added by the World Bank. Ecological issues and their satisfactory resolution have been the subject of discussions between Government of India and the World Bank in relation to specific project investments, and not as a general condition of assistance.

SC/ST A.A. Os in LIC

2473. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is less than one per cent strength of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in the cadre of AAO Class I posts in the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by LIC to secure greater representation of SC/ST candidates in Class I cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir. At present the strength of SC/ST Employees in the cadre of AAO (Class I Posts) in the Life Insurance Corporation of India is 6.81%.

(b) The Corporation has been taking vigorous steps to see that there is adequate representation of SC/ST candidates in Class I Cadre. Besides the prescribed reservations, various concessions/relaxations are allowed at the time of direct recruitment/promotion to the candidates belonging to SC/ST with regard to (1) Minimum educational qualification (2) Maximum age (3) No application fee (4) Selection by relaxed Standards. In addition, pre-promotional coaching classes exclusively for the SC/ST employees are conducted during office hours.

As a result of the steps being taken by the Corporation, representation of SC/ST candidates in the lowest rung of Class I posts has arisen from 1.57% in 1981-82 to 6.81% in 1986-87.

[Translation]

Loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

2474. SHRI KAMMODI LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money distributed among educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh during 1985 and 1986; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately, in Madhya Pradesh and number of persons out of them benefited from this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that neither the figures relating to total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in Madhya Pradesh nor the number of persons in each category assisted under the scheme during 1985 and 1986 are available. A reservation of 30% of the cases has been fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries under the scheme from the year 1986-87 and 1060 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applicants were sanctioned loan under this Scheme in Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87.

[English]

Regional Groups on Forestry

2475. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional groups on forestry have been constituted;

(b) if so, the number of such groups and their terms of references; and

(c) the progress made by the regional groups in the matter of conservation of forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six such groups have been constituted. The terms of reference of the Regional Advisory Groups are as given below:—

The Groups will monitor and report to the Government of India on the following issues:

- (i) Status of forests, particularly conservation of forests in the region.
- (ii) Causes related to major deforestation etc. affecting forests of the area.
- (iii) Problems of the tribal/forest population in the area.
- (iv) Effect and impact of wood use, particularly, industries on the forests of the area and the steps necessary to control the same
- (v) Problems relating to fuelwood and fodder.
- (iv) Any other matter which would assist in the preservation and conservation of the forest wealth of the area.

(c) The Groups have met to consider the views of Members and representatives of State Governments. The Reports are being

finalised, for consideration of Government.

Guidelines to Rehabilitate Displaced Tribals

2476. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the States to ensure prompt rehabilitation of tribals uprooted due to implementation of developmental projects in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the States to which these guidelines have been issued; and

(c) to what extent various State Governments have taken any action to rehabilitate these tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Guidelines have been issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises in February, 86 on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation aspects involved in Major Projects which apply to tribals also. These guidelines apply to Central Government projects. These have been sent to the States with a request that they may also consider issuing similar guidelines for their projects. Ministry of Welfare has also written to the state governments that rehabilitation schemes for projects which involve displacement of tribals may hereafter be formulated keeping these guidelines in view. They have been advised to constitute rehabilitation cells for their projects to monitor the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes.

State Government of Orissa has already issued instructions to its departments for constitution of rehabilitation cells for their

projects on the lines suggested in the guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprises. State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have accepted the guidelines issued and have assured that these would be implemented for the projects undertaken in their State/UT. Reports from other states are yet awaited.

Internal Debt

2477. SHRI MURLI DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the internal debt figure and how it stands against the country's total revenue; and

(b) whether a large percentage of the Government's revenue goes out by way of interest charges; if so, whether Government propose to reduce bank rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). In 1986-87 (BE) the total revenue of the Central, State and Union Territory Governments was estimated at Rs. 55178 crores, net receipts from internal debt at Rs. 11180 crores and interest payments at Rs. 10091 crores (which is 18.3% of the total estimated revenue).

There is no proposal under consideration to reduce the bank rates.

Endangered Species

2478. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the wild life and bird species that are on the verge of extinction; and

(b) steps taken to conserve these endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) 146 species of animals - 81 of mammals, 47 of birds, 15 of reptiles and 3 of amphibians are considered endangered and threatened. It is estimated that about 1500 plant species in the country are endangered of which 235 have been inventorised. Details are given in publications of the Zoological Survey of India and Botanical Survey of India, viz., 'Threatened Animals of India' and 'Red Data Book of Indian Plants', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Steps taken include:

- Regulation of trade and commerce in endangered species of flora and fauna under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 under which strict penalties have been laid down for infringement.
- 60 National Parks and 266 Wild Life Sanctuaries have been set up for protection of threatened species of plants and animals and their diverse habitats.
- 13 sites have been identified for designation as "Biosphere Reserves" in which a wide spectrum of living resources would be conserved in their natural state. Of these, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve has already been constituted.
- National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources is paying attention to conservation of wild relatives of important crop plants.

World Environment Day

2479. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'World Environment Day'
was observed on June 6, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any special
programmes were launched on the
occasion to create an awareness among
people on environment protection; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The
World Environment Day was observed on
June 5, 1987.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. The Society of Nature Photographers held the Annual Photo Exhibition of habitats in deciduous and sal forests, alpine zones and wetlands at Delhi University.
2. Delhi University Botanical Society organised a seminar on 'Research on educational priorities for environment management in India' at the Department of Botany, Delhi University.
3. The Institution of engineers organised a seminar in Delhi.
4. The Indian Federation of UN Associations organised a seminar in Delhi.
5. A seminar on the 'Problems of Environment in Delhi' was organised under the auspices of the Indian National Science Academy in collaboration with Department of Environment of Delhi Administration.
6. The Bal Bhawan organised a series of events throughout the day for the Members of the Harit Vahini-the 'Green Brigade' - children who had dedicated themselves to the cause of greening.
7. The World Conference for Environment announced Environment Awards for journalists and others for significant contribution in creating environmental awareness.
8. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation announced on June 4, 1984 that the month of June would be treated as a 'tree planting month' in Bombay. Every employee of the Company will plant a tree around its refineries during this month.
9. In Baroda, a 'living museum' of more than a lakh of trees raised by the Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) was dedicated to the nation on the eve of World Environment Day. 70 endangered species of trees had been grown on 32 hectares of the total 75 hectares of land used for the museum.
10. A seminar on 'Air Pollution and Vehicular Pollution' was organised by the Bihar State Environment Pollution Control Board.
11. In Agartala, the Science, Technology and Environment Department of Tripura organised a function on the World Environment Day where five cash prizes were awarded to individuals who had contributed significantly towards keeping the environment pollution free.
12. A group of people under the 'Youth for Environment Action', a voluntary group, undertook a 140km walk from the city of Madras to Chingleput and back to spread the message of environmental protection and improvement. The walk started on the 4th June and ended at Madras on 7th June, 1987.

13. The Chandigarh chapter of the Institute of Town Planners organised a seminar on 'Environment and Shelter for the poor' at Chandigarh on 5th June, 1987 in which prominent town planners, engineers, architects, social scientists and administrators etc. participated.

National Wasteland Development Board

2480. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Wasteland Development Board has been facing difficulties in the implementation of its schemes;

(b) which of the schemes for reclaiming forest land have not been approved by the Ministry so far; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No scheme for this purpose is pending in the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Service period Limit for Voluntary Retirement

2481. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any amendment in regard to the service period

limit for the employees retiring voluntarily; and

(b) if so, the number of years after which a Central Government employee can retire voluntarily and other details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IDBI Loans

2482. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received information that loans of Industrial Development Bank of India are not being properly disbursed in some States;

(b) the State Industrial Development Corporations which are alleged to be not disbursing IDBI re-financed loans properly;

(c) the steps being taken to rectify this matter; and

(d) whether IDBI propose to give direct relief to affected entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Government had received certain complaints that the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (APIDC) had not disbursed funds properly during a certain period. The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) who was asked to look into the matter found that the procedure followed by the APIDC with regard to sanction and disbursement of loans was comparable to the procedure followed in other State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs). IDBI undertakes periodic performance

evaluation studies of the State level agencies like SIDCs/State Financial Corporations to identify areas for improvement of their operations. IDBI also keeps a watch over the affairs of these State level agencies through their nominee Directors on their Boards.

On-the-Spot Disposal of Petitions

2483. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a programme of 'on-the-spot disposal of the petitions;

(b) if so, the number of petitions received in 1987 so far and how many out of them have been disposed of;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the public grievances are not being redressed immediately by various States; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Government offices having large public dealings are advised to make arrangements for on-the-spot redress of grievances as far as possible. These are in the form of Grievance booths at important Railway Stations; May I help you' counters in bigger bank

branches; public hearings on the fixed days and time, etc.

(b) Information to this effect is not centrally available.

(c) and (d). Redress of public grievances is one of the ingredients of Point No. 20 of Twenty Point Programme 1986. Indications are that the States on their part are also making efforts to strengthen the arrangements for redress of public grievances.

Projects of Rajasthan Pending Clearance

2484. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the projects about which Government of Rajasthan have approached Union Government during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for their clearance and approval;

(b) which of these projects have been cleared as on 30-6-1987;

(c) which of these projects are yet to be cleared and reasons for delay; and

(d) when the remaining projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Projects of Rajasthan Pending Clearance

Projects about which Government of Rajasthan approached Union Government in 1985-86 and 1986-87	Projects cleared upto 30.6.87	Projects yet to be cleared and the reasons for delay
1	2	3

Power:

1. Khara Micro Hydel (1 x 125 KW)	Not cleared	Financial resources are yet to be tied by the State Government.
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1	2	3	4
2.	Phularsar Micro Hydel (1 x 280 KW)	Not cleared	Financial resources are yet to be tied by the State Government.
<i>Irrigation:</i>			
1.	Som Kamla Amba Project	—do—	Comments of the State Government on the Advisory Committee's observations awaited
2.	Revised Estimates of Meja Modernisation and Meja Feeder Project	—do—	—do—
3.	Revised Estimates of Som Kagadar Irrigation Project	—do—	—do—
<i>Mining .</i>			
1.	Rampura-Agucha Mine and Chanderiya Smelter	First Stage clearance already given	—
<i>Water Supply and Sanitation :</i>			
1.	Bisalpur Dam Water Supply Scheme	Not cleared	Modified Scheme resubmitted by the State Government only on 29.7.87; technical approval is under process

Research on Super Conductors

2485. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether four leading scientific institutions in India have stated that they are at par with international research on super conductors;

(b) if so, details of the research made in this field; and

(c) what action has been taken to establish a strong base for research in super conductors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the leading research institutes in India, superconductivity phenomenon has been observed in rare earth ceramic oxides at high critical temperatures upto 106 Degree Kelvin. Standardised procedures have been developed for the preparation of superconducting samples in batches of few tens of grams and also for their characterisation. Wires of Niobiumtitanium superconducting material have also been drawn on an experimental scale.

(c) The Government has set up an Apex Body and a Programme Management Board to promote and coordinate

enhanced R&D and application efforts in the area of superconductivity.

IAS Officers of Rajasthan Cadre on Deputation to Delhi

2486. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of IAS officers of the Rajasthan cadre are on deputation to Delhi Administration and Central Government offices in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of such IAS officers who are on deputation to Delhi Administration and Central Government offices and since when; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of them are on deputation since the last one decade and if so, by when they will be sent back to their parent State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are 30 IAS Officers belonging to Rajasthan Cadre on deputation to Delhi Administration and the Central Government Offices in the capital.

(b) A statement indicating the desired information is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

IAS officers belonging to Rajasthan Cadre who are on deputation to Delhi Administration and the Central Government offices in the Capital

Sl. No.	Name	Year of allotment	Date of deputation
1	2	3	4
I- <i>Officers on Inter-Cadre Deputation to Delhi Administration</i>			
1.	(Smt.) Sangita Gairola	1977	08.10.1986
2.	Shri B.K. Malhotra	1977	04.08.1986
II- <i>Officers on Deputation to Central Government Offices in the Capital</i>			
S/Shri			
3.	M.M. Kohli	1952	24.09.1982
4.	V.C. Pande	1955	12.04.1982
5.	Naresh Chandra	1956	25.02.1987
6.	Anil Bordia	1957	13.09.1984
7.	D.N. Prasad	1957	25.07.1984
8.	S.P. Vishnoi	1957	13.07.1983
9.	B.N. Dhoundiyal	1957	18.07.1985

1	2	3	4
10.	Smt. Otima Bordia	1957	23.04.1984
11.	R.L. Misra	1958	17.05.1985
12.	L.N. Gupta	1958	06.07.1982
13.	A.V. Ganesan	1959	20.10.1986
14.	V.S. Verma	1960	05.12.1983
15.	Satish Kumar	1961	07.06.1983
16.	B.K. Zutshi	1961	17.10.1986
17.	K.K. Bhatnagar	1962	13.04.1987
18.	Anil Kumar	1965	22.04.1985
19.	V.N. Bahadur	1965	02.06.1986
20.	Inderjit Khanna	1966	02.05.1984
21.	Smt. K. Bhatnagar	1967	01.05.1986
22.	A.K. Saxena	1969	01.06.1987
23.	Dr. N.R. Bhasin	1969	10.05.1984
24.	Miss. A.K. Ahuja	1972	04.10.1982
25.	G.N. Haldea	1973	31.07.1985
26.	Abhimanyu Singh	1974	31.07.1987
27.	Smt. R.R. Haldea	1974	31.07.1985
28.	Salahuddin Arifad	1975	10.07.1986
29.	Smt. Sukhdeep Brar	1979	10.03.1986
30.	Miss. Nilima Jauhari	1979	10.04.1985

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

2487. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the retail prices of consumer essential commodities in each of the last three years and the current year as on January 1, 1987;

(b) their comparative prices in each month of the current year 1987 in contrast to their level in the preceding year; and

(c) the feed back of the impact of the rise in prices, if any, on persons living below the poverty line and also on middle income groups having a fixed salary and living in 'A' category cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the Statements I and II below.

(c) Impact of price rise on different socio-economic groups can be assessed by movements in consumer Price Indices i.e. the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960-100), the

All India Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (Base: 1960-100) and the All India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (Base: 1960-61-100). There is no separate Consumer Price Index for persons living below the poverty line.

Movements in the above mentioned three Indices from January '84 are given in the Statement III below.

STATEMENT I

*Retail Prices of Selected Items in Delhi * For Week ending (Price in Rs.)*

Commodity	Unit	2-1-87	3-1-86	4-1-85	6-1-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	Kg	4 50	4 00	3 50	4 00
Wheat	"	2 30	2 25	2 00	2.25
Jowar	"	2 30	N A	N.A	2.00
Bajra	"	2 40	2 25	1.50	1 60
Gram	"	5 25	7 00	6 25	4 50
Arhar	"	7 50	6 00	6 75	8 00
Moong	"	7 00	7.00	7 60	6.25
Masoor	"	7 25	6 75	6 50	6 50
Urad	"	8 00	8 20	8 60	7.00
Potatoes	"	3 00	2 00	1 00	1.50
Onions	"	3 50	2.50	1 50	2.00
Milk	Litre	5 00	5.00	4 50	4 00
Fish	Kg	26.00	18 00	18.00	18.00
Meat	"	28 00	26 00	22.00	21.00
Chillies	"	18.00	24.00	28.00	15.00
Tea	"	34 00	36.00	34.00	34.00
Soft Coke	40 Kg	27.37	26 80	23.70	N.A.
Kerosene	Litre	2.25	2.11	1.92	1.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
Atta	Kg	2.60	2.90	2.50	2.40
Sugar	"	N.Q.	6.50	5.70	5.40
Gur	"	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
Vanaspati	"	23.00	18.52	16.35	14.20
Groundnut Oil	"	25.00	20.00	22.00	20.00
Mustard Oil	"	20.00	14.00	15.00	21.00
Coconut Oil	"	37.00	29.00	44.00	34.00
Gingelly Oil	"	26.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Salt	"	1.75	0.60	0.60	0.50
Matches	Box	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25
Washing soap	Bar(Nirol)	9.50	9.50	11.50	8.50
Long cloth	Piece	15.65	14.25	4.25	14.00
Dhoti	"	N.Q.	77.70	76.55	58.80
Saree	"	57.40	57.40	56.70	58.80

* Prices as on first week of January

Source:- Department of Civil Supplies.

STATEMENT-II
Retail Prices of selected Commodities in Delhi during 1987*

Retail Prices of selected Commodities in Delhi during 1967							(Prices in Rs.)	
Variety	Unit	As on 27.1.87	27.2.87	27.3.87	24.4.87	29.5.87	26.6.87	24.7.87
Rice	1 Kg	4.50 (4.00)	4.50 (4.00)	4.50 (4.00)	4.50 (4.25)	4.50 (4.50)	4.50 (4.50)	4.50 (4.50)
Wheat	"	2.30 (2.25)	2.30 (2.30)	2.50 (2.30)	2.50 (2.10)	2.50 (2.20)	2.50 (2.30)	2.50 (2.30)
Jowar	"	2.20 (2.25)	2.20 (2.25)	2.20 (2.25)	2.20 (2.50)	2.20 (2.50)	2.40 (2.50)	2.40 (2.50)
Bajra	"	2.50 (2.40)	2.40 (2.40)	2.10 (2.50)	2.10 (2.50)	2.25 (2.60)	2.40 (2.60)	2.40 (2.60)
Gram	"	5.25 (6.50)	5.25 (6.60)	5.25 (6.60)	5.25 (5.50)	5.25 (5.60)	5.25 (5.70)	5.25 (5.70)
Arhar	"	7.50 (6.00)	8.00 (6.25)	8.25 (6.25)	8.00 (6.00)	8.00 (6.00)	8.25 (6.00)	10.00 (6.50)
Moong	"	7.00 (7.60)	7.00 (7.60)	7.25 (7.50)	7.25 (7.00)	7.50 (7.20)	7.50 (7.50)	8.00 (7.60)
Masur	"	7.25 (6.50)	7.50 (6.75)	7.25 (7.00)	6.75 (6.75)	6.50 (6.50)	6.50 (6.30)	7.00 (6.80)
Urad	"	8.00 (7.50)	8.00 (8.00)	8.25 (8.00)	8.25 (7.50)	8.25 (7.50)	8.25 (7.80)	8.57 (8.20)
Potatoes	F.A.Q.	2.50 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (3.00)	2.00 (3.00)	2.25 (3.00)	2.50 (4.00)	3.50 (4.00)

Onions	Dry	3.25 (2.50)	3.00 (2.50)	3.00 (2.50)	2.75 (2.00)	2.25 (1.50)	2.50 (1.20)	4.50 (2.50)
Milk	Buffallow Lt.	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.25 (5.00)	5.50 (5.00)	6.00 (5.00)
Fish	— Kg.	26.00 (18.00)	26.00 (19.00)	26.00 (18.00)	26.00 (16.00)	26.00 (18.00)	26.00 (22.00)	32.00 (22.00)
Meat	Goat "	28.00 (26.00)	28.00 (26.00)	28.00 (28.00)	28.00 (28.00)	30.00 (28.00)	30.00 (28.00)	30.00 (28.00)
Chillies	— Kg.	18.00 (23.00)	17.00 (23.00)	17.00 (24.00)	17.00 (24.00)	17.00 (24.00)	17.00 (22.00)	20.00 (22.00)
Tea	Loose "	34.00 (36.00)	36.00 (36.00)	36.00 (36.00)	36.00 (36.00)	36.00 (36.00)	36.00 (36.00)	40.00 (36.00)
Soft Coke	— 40 Kg.	30.26 (26.80)	30.26 (27.37)	30.26 (27.37)	30.26 (27.37)	30.26 (27.37)	30.26 (27.37)	30.26 (27.37)
Kerosene	— Litre	2.25 (2.11)	2.25 (2.25)	2.25 (2.25)	2.25 (2.25)	2.25 (2.25)	2.25 (2.25)	2.25 (2.25)
Atta	Kalyan Kg	2.60 (2.50)	2.60 (2.60)	NA (2.60)	2.75 (2.40)	2.75 (2.60)	2.75 (2.70)	2.75 (2.70)
Sugar	Local "	7.00 (6.70)	7.00 (6.75)	6.80 (7.00)	6.80 (7.00)	6.50 (7.00)	6.50 (7.00)	6.75 (7.00)
Gur	" "	4.00 (4.50)	4.00 (4.00)	4.00 (4.00)	4.00 (4.50)	4.25 (4.50)	4.50 (5.00)	4.75 (5.50)
Vanaspati	Loose "	24.00 (18.92)	23.25 (18.50)	22.75 (19.00)	24.00 (19.00)	24.00 (20.00)	24.00 (20.00)	25.00 (20.00)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut Oil	Loose	Kg	26.00 (21.00)	26.00 (21.00)	26.00 (21.00)	26.00 (22.00)	26.00 (22.00)	27.00 (22.00)	32.00 (23.00)
Mustard oil	"	"	21.00 (14.00)	20.00 (14.00)	20.00 (14.00)	19.00 (14.00)	22.00 (17.00)	23.50 (16.00)	27.00 (17.00)
Coconut oil	"	"	37.00 (27.00)	40.00 (27.00)	38.00 (28.00)	36.00 (29.00)	36.00 (30.00)	38.00 (31.00)	43.00 (32.00)
Gingelly oil	"	"	26.00 (21.00)	28.00 (21.00)	28.00 (21.00)	28.00 (21.00)	28.00 (21.00)	28.00 (21.00)	32.00 (32.00)
Salt	Tata	"	1.75 (0.60)	1.75 (0.60)	2.00 (0.60)	2.00 (0.60)	2.00 (0.60)	2.00 (0.60)	2.00 (0.60)
Matches	Ship	Box	0.25 (0.25)	0.25 (0.25)	0.25 (0.25)	0.25 (0.30)	0.25 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)
Washing Soap	NiroI	Bar	10.00 (9.50)	10.00 (9.50)		10.00 (NA)	10.00 (NA)	11.00 (NA)	12.00 (NA)
Long cloth	D C M.	Pieces	15.65 (14.25)	15.65 (14.25)	15.65 (14.20)	15.65 (14.20)	15.65 (14.20)	15.65 (NA)	16.50 (15.65)
Dhoti	"	"	NA (88.30)	NA (88.30)	NA (88.30)	NA (88.30)	NA (88.30)	NA (NA)	NA (80.90)
Saree	"	"		57.40 (57.40)			57.40 (57.40)	57.40 (NA)	70.00 (57.40)

Note :— Figures in brackets indicate prices for corresponding period in 1986

Prices as on last week/latest week available

Source :— Department of Civil Supplies.

STATMENT III*Movement in All India Consumer Price Index Numbers*

Year	Month	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100)	Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (Base 1960=100)	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (Base 1960-61=100)
1984	January	563	504	523
1985	January	588	538	523
1986	January	629	577	553
1987	January	688	625	573
	February	686	624	573
	March	686	625	573
	April	691	630	572
	May	703	638	579
	June	715		588

External Debt

2488 SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI B. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the present position of total external debt of India till now;

(b) name of the countries and financial institutions from which loans have been obtained; and

(c) whether the amount of debt taken has doubled due to the devaluation of the Rupee in relation to the pound and Dollar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Information is given in the statement below.

(c) The entire external debt is not designated in US Dollars and Pound Sterling but in a mix of currencies. While the debt burden expressed in rupees would change from time to time as a result of changes in the exchange rate of the rupee vis-a-vis other currencies, the debt denominated in the respective foreign currencies is not affected by such changes in the exchange rates.

STATEMENT

*External Debt Outstanding Liability as on 31.3.1987 (on Govt. Account)**(Rs in Crores)**(DC in Million)*

Name of the Country		Balance out- standing as on 31.3.1987 (DC)	Rupees in Crores
1	2	3	4
1. Austria	(A.Sch)	570.552	57.63
2. Belgium	(B.Fr.)	3864.191	132.54
3. Canada	(C.\$)	706.392	697.21
4. Denmark	(D.Dr)	834.042	157.63
5. France	(Fr. Fr)	5136.709	1094.12
6. F.R.G.	(D.M)	4320.939	3063.55
7. Italy	(US \$)	41.739	54.30
	(I.Lira)	4084.700	4.08
8. Japan	(J.Y)	328.925	2828.75
9. Netherlands	(D.G.)	1057.280	1103.57
10. U.K.	(£)	256.124	530.43
11. U.S.A.	(\$)	2861.978	3723.43
12. I.B.P.D.	(\$)	2272.169	2956.09
13. I.D.A.	(\$)	9763.129	12701.83
14. I.F.A.D.	(\$)	112.280	146.08
15. EEC (SAC)	(\$)	52.641	68.49
16. Switzerland	(Sw Fr.)	36.583	30.99
17. Abu Dhabi	(Diraham)	40.801	14.77
18. I.S.O.	(\$)	3.912	5.09
19. Iraq	(\$)	4.534	5.90
20. Kuwait Fund	(K.D)	64.224	302.94
21. O.P.E.C	(\$)	92.415	120.23
22. Saudi Fund	(S.Riyal)	232.441	80.66

1	2	3	4
23. U.A.E.	(\$)	40.001	52.04
24. Czechoslovakia	(Rs.)	61.169	6.10
25. Hungary	(Rs.)	22.926	2.29
26. Poland	(Rs.)	1.146	0.11
27. U.S.S.R.	(Rouble)	577.691	854.52
28. IMF Trust Fund*	(SDR)	371.311	620.67
29. Iran	(\$)	386.413	502.72
Total			31918.78

Note :— The DC (Donor Currency) figures have been converted into rupees at the exchange rate prevalent as on 31.3.1987.

In addition, outstanding repurchase obligations under Extended Fund Facility of I.M.F. amounted to SDR 3337 50 millions (Rs 4826.02 crores) as on 31.3.1987.

Regulation of Inter-State Sandal-Wood Trade

2489. SHRI NARSING SURYA WANSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Forestry Advisory Board had suggested to the Union Government for the enactment of a legislations to regulate the inter-State movement of sandal-wood; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) One of the Regional Advisory Groups has suggested a moratorium on the inter-State movement of forest produce.

(b) After the reports of all the regional advisory groups are received, this as well as all other suggestions will be examined for determining the steps to be taken.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Allocated Money by States

2490. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not utilised fully the funds allocated by Union Government; and

(b) the details thereof for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Central assistance for State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grant in accordance with the modified Gadgil formula approved by the National Development Council. It is not tied to specific project or programmes. Proportionate cut in Central assistance is enforced in respect of States which have not achieved the approved Plan outlay fixed during discussions between the Planning Commission and the State Govt. Similar cut is also enforced in respect of States which have not achieved earmarked outlays under the State Plan.

During 1985-86 and 1986-87, cuts in Central assistance were made as below.—

(Rs. in Crores)

States	Cut in Central	Assistance
	1985-86	1986-87
1. Assam	—	0.12
2. Gujarat	—	0.21
3. Haryana	—	0.14
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.05	—
5. Kerala	—	0.09
6. Madhya Pradesh	0.95	—
7. Maharashtra	—	0.27
8. Manipur	—	0.49
9. Orissa	1.50	0.09
10. Punjab	2.88	0.12
11. Rajasthan	—	0.46
12. Tripura	0.26	1.04
13. West Bengal	4.15	3.71
Total	9.79	6.74

[English]

Afforestation Programme in Orissa

2491. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated for afforestation programme in Orissa State;

(b) how many of them have been undertaken in tribal districts of the State;

(c) the minimum percentage of forest to be maintained in each district as prescribed by Government; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) In Orissa State, the afforestation works are carried out under the 20-Point Programme which incorporates the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Forestry Sector and Rural Development Deptt., State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes including Externally aided Orissa Social Forestry Project and afforestation schemes implemented with institutional assistance by the State Forestry Corporations.

(b) The afforestation programmes are also implemented in the tribal districts.

(c) The National Forest Policy lays down that in the country overall one third of the land area should be under Forests but district wise percentages have not been prescribed.

(d) Does not arise.

Afforestation Programme in Sikkim

2493. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5987 on 8th April, 1987 regarding Afforestation Programme in Sikkim and state:

(a) the number of seedlings planted in Sikkim upto 20 July, 1987 out of target of 150 lakh seedlings fixed for 1987-88 by National Wastelands Development Board;

(b) the specific mark of these seedlings for their identification; and

(c) total amount released as on 20 July, 1987 for different schemes to be implemented in Sikkim during 1987-88 under state sector schemes and centrally sponsored schemes out of total proposed amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Day-to-day record of trees planted is not maintained. However, 82.60 lakh trees have been planted upto end of June 1987;

(b) No specific mark for identification is given to the planted seedlings;

(c) Under State Sector Schemes of afforestation, funds are released by the State Government. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the following amounts have been released by the Central Government upto 20.7.1987 :—

Name of Scheme	Assistance released upto 20.7.1987
	(Rs in lakhs)
1. Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non Himalayan areas (R E P)	Nil
2. Soil Water Tree Conservation in Himalayas (Operation Soil Watch)	Nil
3. National Rural Employment Programme	5.00
4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	7.25

Searches Conducted for Fera Violations

2494. SHRI AMAL DATTA:

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2149 on 18 March, 1987 regarding repatriation of foreign exchange by Indian Nationals and state:

(a) the action taken and number of

prosecutions started in pursuance of searches conducted during 1986; and

(b) how many searches have been conducted during 1987 (upto 30 June, 1987) and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The Directorate of Enforcement conducted 4186 searches

during 1986 and out of these, prosecution were launched in 27 cases.

(b) During 1987 (upto 30th June), 1697 searches were conducted resulting in seizure of Indian currency of Rs 261.74 lakhs and foreign currency of Rs. 62.83 lakhs, besides several incriminating documents

Wrong Formulations of Questions in Civil Service (Preliminary) Examination 1987

2495. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by UPSC stating that Political Science paper in Civil Service (Preliminary) Examinations 1987 contained four questions with all the responses formulated wrongly with the result that those questions could not be attempted at all;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interests of candidates who offered political science as optional vis-a-vis other candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received by the UPSC alleging that some questions in the Political Sciences paper of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1987 were framed in a manner that it was not possible to attempt those.

(b) and (c). The matter was examined by UPSC thoroughly and such of the questions which could not have been attempted were omitted from the paper as

per the normal practice of the Commission. This ensured that the candidates offering Political Science as their optional subject were not adversely affected vis-a-vis the other candidates.

World Bank Funds for India

2496. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to India by the World Bank in 1986-87 by way of aid and loans;

(b) the amount likely to be given in 1987-88;

(c) the norms and guidelines which are taken into consideration while allotting these funds to the various states, and

(d) the amount allotted to State of Andhra Pradesh in the years 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) (a) and (b) During the Bank Fiscal year 1987, ending 30th June 1987, an amount of \$ 2804 million has been committed by the World Bank Group consisting of \$ 2128 million IBRD loans and \$ 676 million IDA credits. During the Bank Fiscal Year 1988, it is expected that this commitment level would be around \$ 2.5 billion

(c) and (d) World Bank Group assistance is committed against specific project investments and is not allotted on a State basis. The question of allocation of World Bank Group assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh would not therefore arise.

During the Bank fiscal year 1986 and 1987, the World Bank group committed \$ 271.0 million for the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation-II Project.

[Translation]

Overdrafts Against Shares

2497. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public limited companies have demanded for increase in the limit of overdrafts against their shares; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have informed that they have not received any demand from public limited companies for increase in the limit of overdrafts against shares.

(b) Does not arise.

Fixation of Pay in Section Officer Grade

2498. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have taken a decision to print question papers for departmental examination for the post of Senior Personal Assistant/Section Officer to be held by Union Public Service Commission in two languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pay of Grade 'C' Stenographers and Assistants selected by Union Public Service Commission after clearing the departmental examination was fixed at Rs. 710 in the old scale of 650-1040/1200 and at present their pay is fixed at Rs. 2000 in the revised scale of Rs. 2000-3500;

(d) whether Government propose to fix their pay at Rs. 2120/- in the revised scale;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that where the rules of the Departmental Examination for the post of Senior Personal Assistants/Section Officers allow the candidates to answer the papers in Hindi or English, the question papers will be printed bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English both.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Fourth Pay Commission has not made any specific recommendation for granting a minimum initial pay of Rs. 2120/- in the revised scale of pay of Rs. 2000-3500 on promotion to the SO's Grade of CSS and Grade 'B' of CSSS. The recommendations of the Pay Commission have been accepted by the Government without any modification. The pay of the officers of Assistants Grade on their promotion to SO's Grade and officers of Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' of CSSS will be fixed in the revised scale of pay of Rs. 2000-3500 as per the normal rules of fixation of pay.

[English]

Environmental Clearance

2499. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government from the State Governments for environmental clearance during the last one year;

(b) the number of applications pending clearance with his Ministry for more than one year;

(c) the reasons thereof;

(d) the number of applications cleared and rejected; and

(e) the reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) 38 applications have been received from the various State Governments for environmental clearance during the last one year.

(b) and (c). 56 applications are pending environmental clearance for more than one year due to non-submission of requisite environmental data by the State Governments.

(d) 347 applications have been cleared while 192 applications have been rejected since the Environmental Impact Assessment was initiated by the Department of Environment in 1978.

(e) The major reasons for rejection of these applications had been:

- non-submission of requisite environmental data;
- non-submission of requisite environmental action plans;
- environmental incompatibility; and
- likely adverse impact on environment.

Setting up of Task Force

2501. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 924 on 14 July, 1982 regarding setting up of task force for protection of environment and state whether the Task Force for protection of environment has been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Yes, Sir. Two Eco-task forces have been set up, one in Uttar Pradesh and the other in Rajasthan, since December, 1982 and July, 1983 respectively.

Social Forestry Scheme

2502. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether alarming rate of deforestation throughout the country has been checked to some extent during the last three years; and

(b) how much additional land has been brought under social forestry during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing Statewise area afforested during the last three years is given below.

STATEMENT*Statewise Area Afforested During the Last Three Years**Area in '000 Ha.*

State/U.T.	Achievements		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	96.067	157.80	143.71
2. Assam	21.126	19.80	31.28
3. Bihar	68.689	76.15	135.55
4. Gujarat	145.17	124.85	113.55
5. Haryana	48.375	46.85	37.08
6. Himachal Pradesh	25.95	33.60	33.56
7. Jammu and Kashmir	14.485	23.35	28.53
8. Karnataka	115.38	127.30	115.84
9. Kerala	38.539	58.30	75.96
10. Madhya Pradesh	172.81	175.05	196.00
11. Maharashtra	96.95	108.25	119.09
12. Manipur	5.32	6.25	7.44
13. Meghalaya	5.135	6.55	7.90
14. Nagaland	7.79	13.45	27.18
15. Orissa	53.4	96.50	116.34
16. Punjab	26.5	29.50	28.38
17. Rajasthan	41.578	47.90	67.05
18. Sikkim	4.016	4.1	5.75
19. Tamil Nadu	55.34	60.75	99.06
20. Tripura	7.5	10.00	13.15
21. Uttar Pradesh	170.21	177.40	243.25
22. West Bengal	50.05	55.75	70.80
23. A & N Islands	4.45	4.75	6.12
24. Arunachal Pradesh	6.33	5.15	6.25

	1	2	3	4
25	Chandigarh	0.225	0.076	0.19
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.065	1.55	1.76
27.	Delhi	1.335	1.25	3.15
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.49	2.25	3.40
29.	Lakshadweep	0 0055	0.0125	0.01
30.	Mizoram	32.5	35.00	23.90
31.	Pondicherry	0 487	0.55	0 65
	Total	1318.28	1514 538	1761 87

Afforestation in Delhi

2503. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trees were felled down in
Delhi during the last one year with reasons;

(b) how many trees were planted last
year by civil bodies like horticulture wings
of CPWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA,
Cantonment Board, Delhi etc.

(c) how many saplings finally survived;
and

(d) has the target of growing one lakh
trees in Delhi been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The
information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the house.

(b) Details are given in the Statement
below.

(c) The information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes Sir.

STATEMENT*Afforestation under 20-Point Programme for Union Territory of Delhi-1986-87*

S No	Name of Agency	No of trees planted
1	Public Works Department	6.34,000
2	Central Public Works Deptt	3,18,120
3	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	13.67,000
4.	Delhi Development Authority	13.29,590
5.	Delhi Cantonment Board	98,598
6.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	91,341
7	Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal	14,910

Working Capital Finance

2504. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late the shortage of working capital finance is much more acute than before;

(b) whether any norms have been laid down for the assessment of working capital requirements; if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the recent developments in the country like the mushrooming of leasing companies, Government propose to change the working capital assessment norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the outstanding bank credit to the industrial sector, which is mostly in the form of working capital finance, has increased by Rs. 4304 crores during the financial year 1986-87.

(b) RBI has laid down norms for assessment of working capital requirements of industrial units. These norms basically pertain to minimum margins from the borrowers and maintenance of inventory and receivables as per parameters prescribed.

(c) The credit delivery system prescribed by RBI remains under constant review. The RBI have recently announced some liberalisation in the operation of the credit authorisation scheme which *inter alia* provides for deviations upto 20% of the prescribed norms relating to inventory and receivables based on merits of each individual case.

Revival of Sick Units by Financial Institutions

2505. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strategy of the financial institutions stipulating that the existing managements of sick companies should bring in at least 20 per cent of the total financial requirements before they start funding by and large failed;

(b) whether the sick companies promoters are unwilling to quit or sell their enterprises and are not easily amenable for revival through normal funding programme or by merger with healthy companies; and

(c) if so, the powers Government propose to vest in the financial institutions to enable them to act on their own in preventing sickness in industry and to bring about order in the corporate world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that normally the financial institutions insist on promoters bringing in atleast 20% of the additional financial requirements for rehabilitation of sick units before disbursement of loan. However, in deserving cases promoters are allowed to bring in this contribution in a phased manner and the funding by institutions is also done on pro-rata basis. Rehabilitation packages are worked out by the financial institutions for viable sick units which may *inter-alia* envisage amalgamation or merger of the sick unit with another company or its sale, besides provision of various reliefs and concessions. While formulating packages institutions also consider about the adequacy of the management set up. Under their loan covenants, the institutions are usually vested with powers to effect certain structural changes in the management. These powers are, however, to be exercised with the cooperation of the assisted concerns. Under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been vested with certain powers which *inter-alia* include organising preparation of

schemes which may include change in, or take-over of management of the sick industrial company, amalgamation of the sick industrial company with any other industrial company, sale or lease of a part or whole of any industrial undertaking of the sick industrial company, etc.

Trade and Development Report of UNCTAD

2506. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the 1987 Trade and Development Report (TDR) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) according to which danger of recession remains strong; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to arrest the continuing slide of commodity prices so that the national economy is able to realise its growth potential in the light of the observations made in the above Reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) According to the Trade and Development Report of UNCTAD for 1987, the expansion of economic activity in the developed market economy countries has slowed down over the last 18 months, bringing them close to the edge of recession.

(b) India has given full support to the Integrated Programme for Commodities adopted at UNCTAD IV in 1976 which, *inter-alia* seeks to stabilise commodity prices and deal with other problems confronting them through international commodity agreements. The validity of the Integrated Programme was reaffirmed at UNCTAD VII held in Geneva from 9th July - 3rd August 1987.

Progress in Joint Long-Term Indo-US Research Project

2507. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the joint long-term Indo-US research project aimed at accurate monsoon forecasting in India;

(b) the impact of non-receipt of the super computer from the U.S. on this project; and

(c) how is it proposed to proceed with this joint monsoon research project in the absence of the super computer being made available by the U.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) There is no joint long-term Indo-US Research Project aimed at accurate monsoon forecasting in India. However, there are long-term programmes for cooperation

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Proposal to Launch New Schemes by U.T.I.

2508. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new schemes are proposed to be launched by Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, the names of these schemes and the date from which these schemes are proposed to be introduced; and

(c) the details of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The Unit Trust of India propose to launch a few new schemes during the year 1987-88. Of these, only one scheme viz. Growing

Income Unit Scheme 1987 (III) has been finalised, which is to be launched from 1st September, 1987.

(c) The main features of the new scheme referred to above are as under:—

- (i) Units under the scheme will be on sale from 1st September, 1987 to 31st October, 1987;
- (ii) It is a close-ended scheme with a maturity period of 5 1/2 years and is open to individuals and eligible institutions;
- (iii) It provides for rate of dividend growing from 12.5% to 14% per annum.
- (iv) There are two options under the scheme—non-cumulative and cumulative. Under the former, dividend is paid on half yearly basis and under the latter the dividend is automatically reinvested so as to double the investment at the end of 5 1/2 year.
- (v) At the end of the scheme, there will be a minimum premium of 2%.

[Translation]

Conference of Income Tax Commissioners

2509. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Income Tax Commissioners was held in June, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed therein; and

(c) the advantages of this Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the points discussed in the Commissioners' Conference:—

- (i) Improving the quality of Scrutiny assessments;
- (ii) Identification of new modes of tax evasion and fraud and measure to combat them;
- (iii) Re-aligning administrative set-up with computerisation and proposed Direct Tax Provisions;
- (iv) Strategy for reducing litigation under the Direct Tax Laws;
- (v) Direct Taxes Legislation during the 7th Five Year Plan; and
- (vi) Maximising tax collections (including identification of new areas for raising direct taxes).

(c) The advantage of this conference lies in discussing the important subjects with the Commissioners with a view to—

- (i) evolving sound policy decisions on the basis of feedback received from the Commissioners heading the field formation; and
- (ii) ensuring uniformity of approach to problems of taxation.

[English]

Concessions to Handicapped

2510. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicapped persons enjoy concessions in the application fee for the various Government jobs as are available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide concessions to the handicapped applicants in application fee for Government services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has reserved 3% vacancies in group C and D for the handicapped and in such cases no application fee is charged.

Tribal Population

2511. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of tribal population in the country; and

(b) the number out of them living below poverty line, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(Population in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/Ut.*	Total Scheduled Tribe population (1981 Census)	No of Scheduled Tribe living below the poverty line
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31 76	No specific survey has been done State-wise to ascertain the number of tribal families living below poverty line. However the Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan based on certain assumptions has estimated that nearly 85 lakh tribal families in the country would be required to be economically assisted.
2.	Assam**	18 29	
3.	Bihar	58 11	
4.	Gujarat	48 49	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1 97	
6.	Karnataka	18 25	
7.	Kerala	2 61	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	119 87	
9.	Maharashtra	57 72	
10.	Manipur	3.88	
11.	Meghalaya	10 76	

1	2	3	4
12.	Nagaland	6.51	
13.	Orissa	59.15	
14.	Rajasthan	41.83	
15.	Sikkim	0.74	
16.	Tamil Nadu	5.20	
17.	Tripura	5.84	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2.33	
19.	West Bengal	30.71	
20.	A & N Islands	0.22	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.41	
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.82	
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.11	
24.	Lakshadweep	0.38	
25.	Mizoram	4.62	
	India	534.58	

* In the States/UTs of Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry Scheduled Tribes have not been specified.

** Projected figure

Credit Camps in Tripura

2512. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to arrange credit camps in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Union Government have discussed the issue with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Banks hold credit camps at various places

depending on the need and requirement of the area as part of their overall programme for enhancing credit flow to weaker sections as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines. Thus no central monitoring is considered feasible or necessary.

Import of Computers in the Country

2513. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of computers both micro and mini imported during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) total amount spent for importing computers during those years; and

(c) the present policy prevalent in regard to utilisation of computers in different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Total numbers of computers both micro and mini for which the clearance for import has been given during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 122 and 248 costing about Rs. 202 lakhs and Rs. 370 lakhs respectively.

(b) The total amount for which clearance for import of computers given during these years are Rs. 151 crores and Rs. 190 crores respectively.

(c) The present policy of the Government in regard to utilisation of computers in different sectors is to encourage computerisation only in those areas which do not directly replace manpower but give more opportunities for re-employment of the existing employees. Those activities where computerisation considerably increases the efficiency of the operations which directly benefits the common man in terms of time, money and efforts are encouraged.

Purchase of Gulfstream III Executive Jets

2514. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of External Affairs or any other organisation functioning under it has bought Gulfstream III Executive Jets, recently;

(b) the price at which these were bought and from whom and the Selling Agent, if any;

(c) the rationale behind the decision to acquire these Jets; and

(d) whether that Ministry has any other aircraft at its disposal and the use to which it is put, and flying hours done during the last one year?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) The Government of India has purchased three Gulfstream III/SRA I aircraft. SRA I version of Gulfstream III provides a recce platform.

(b) The three aircraft were purchased at a total price of US \$ 40.93 million directly from the manufacturer, M/s Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, USA. There was no intermediary Selling Agent.

(c) These aircrafts have not been bought for VVIP work but for tasks connected with the security of the country.

(d) It will not be in the interest of security to give information regarding aircraft holdings and their utilisation.

Acquisition of Aircraft for Indian Air Force

2515. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI RAMASHARY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have acquired three aircrafts for the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the country from where these aircrafts were purchased, the cost of each aircraft;

(c) their flying capacity and the extent to which these are superior to the aircrafts provided to Pakistan by U.S.A.; and

(d) the time by which these aircrafts are expected to reach India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) The Government of India has acquired three Gulfstream III/SRA I aircraft.

(b) These aircraft were purchased from U.S.A. The cost of the three aircraft is US \$ 40.93 million.

(c) Gulfstream III/SRA I aircraft has a maximum operating altitude of 45,000' and approximate range of 4000 Nautical Miles. The question of comparison is not relevant.

(d) One aircraft reached India on 1.6.1987. The other two aircraft are expected to reach India after about two years.

Acquisition of Gulf Stream III Executive Jet Aircrafts

2516. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of External Affairs have acquired or signed a contract for the supply of 3 Gulf Stream III Executive Jet aircrafts;

(b) if so, the capacity, cost and range of the aircrafts

(c)-the expected date of delivery,

(d) the purpose of acquisition;

(e) whether the aircraft have been evaluated by the Indian Air Force; and

(f) whether these aircraft shall form part of the VIP Squadron maintained by the Indian Air Force?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) The Government of India has acquired three Gulfstream III/SRA I aircraft.

(b) The capacity of the aircraft is 18 passengers. The cost of the three aircraft is

US \$40.93 million. The range of the aircraft is 4000 Nautical Miles.

(c) One aircraft reached India on 1.6.1987. The other two aircrafts are expected to reach India after about two years.

(d) These aircraft have been bought for tasks connected with the security of the country.

(e) The aircraft was selected after careful evaluation by experts including serving Air Force officers.

(f) No, Sir.

Opening of Regional Rural Bank Branches in Andhra Pradesh

2517. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1281 on 4 March, 1987 about licences pending for opening of bank branches in Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy districts in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the lists of identified centres for Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy Districts of Andhra Pradesh were received from the State Government in September, 1986. The number of centres forwarded by the State Government was 20 in the case of Mahboob Nagar and 42 in the case of Ranga Reddy Districts. RBI, after scrutiny of the list has allotted 15 centre in Mahboob Nagar District and 13 centres in Ranga Reddy District, to the commercial

banks and Regional Rural Banks for opening branches. The details of these centres are indicated in the statement below. 5 centres in Mahboob Nagar District and 13 centres in Ranga Reddy District have been allotted to the Regional Rural Banks.

RBI has advised the banks that branches should be opened at the allotted centres during the current Branch Licensing Policy period in a phased manner.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement showing names of centres allotted to Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy Districts

Name of Centre	Name of Bank
Mahboob Nagar District	
1 Siddapur	State Bank of India
2 Ithole	—do—
3 Kanukurthy	—do—
4. Husnabad	State Bank of Hyderabad
5 Yaptla	—do—
6. Hanwada	—do—
7. Lalkita	Andhra Bank
8 Sugoor	—do—
9 Peddamnur	—do—
10 Gorita	Union Bank of India
11. Junnaram	Sangameswara Grameena Bank
12. Bijavaram	—do—
13 Kalwakole	—do—
14. Dharmavaram	—do—
15. Karvanga	—do—
Ranga Reddy District	
1 Sardarnagar	Golconda Grameena Bank
2 Mujahidpur	—do—
3. Dadapur	—do—
4. Velchal	—do—
5. Aziznagar	—do—
6. Mambapur	—do—
7. Siddalur	—do—
8. Barwad Mothukpalli	—do—
9 Kosmettypalli	—do—
10 Indur	—do—
11. Ghowdapur	—do—
12 Ghatsingapur	—do—
13 Bodakonda	—do—

**Loans Under Poverty Alleviation
Schemes in Rajasthan**

2518. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed in Rajasthan during 1986-87 under various anti-poverty programmes;

(b) the percentage of the beneficiaries

who have been benefited; and

(c) the target for 1987-88 and the amount proposed to be distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The latest available position of advances of public sector banks under priority sector, weaker sections, DRI scheme and 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan is as under:—

(No. of A/Cs in lakhs)
(Amounts in Rs. crores)

		As at the end of	No. of A/Cs.	Amount outstanding
(i)	Total priority sector advances	December, 1985	7 44	757.81
(ii)	Priority sector advances to weaker sections.	—do—	6.16	207.94
(iii)	Total DRI advances	—do—	0.94	14.53
(iv)	Advances under 20- Point Programme	June, 1985	4 40	260.74

IRDP (1986-87)

(Rs. in Crores)

Physical target	Families assisted	%age of families assisted to physical target	Term credit disbursed
1,55,900	1,64,472	105.5	Rs 34.75

SEPUS (Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor)

Period	No. of report- ing centres	Targetted	No. of beneficiaries Loans sanctioned	%age
1986-87 (Upto Feb., 1987)	159	22,117	16,100	73%

(c) Physical targets of Rajasthan for 1987-88 under IRDP&SEPUP are as under:—

(i) IRDP — 1,98,162

(ii) SEPUP—One beneficiary out of 300 persons in the eligible centres.

The banks have been advised to disburse under the DRI scheme to the extent of 1% of their total outstandings as at the end of the preceding year. The disbursements during 1987-88 under the IRDP, SEPUP and other anti-poverty programmes would depend upon the number of eligible persons sponsored,

availability of assets, viability of the schemes, credit absorptive capacity of the beneficiaries etc.

Schemes for Bharia Tribals of Madhya Pradesh

2519. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union and State Governments have spent about Rs. one crore during the last one decade for the development of 252 primitive tribal families in the remote Patal Kot, in Chindwara District in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether more than 98 percent of these Bharia Tribals, still continue to live below the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The detailed information has been called for from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in Production of Indian Sandal Wood

2520. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'spike' disease and smuggling had led to an alarming fall in production of Indian sandal wood, famous the world over for its exotic fragrance;

(b) if so, whether any report has been sought by Union Government from the State Government of Karnataka or Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Indian scientists have

conducted any research in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Spike disease is one of the common diseases of sandal which has resulted in large scale mortality of trees and consequent fall in production in certain areas of the country. Instances of illegal cutting of sandal wood have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No report has been sought from the State Governments in this regard.

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) Research has been conducted by Indian Scientists on the following aspects of spike disease:—

- (i) identification of vectors and organisms responsible for the disease;
- (ii) identification of disease resistant varieties of sandal and its host plants; and
- (iii) chemical methods of disease control.

A mycoplasma like organism has been identified as the cause of the disease.

IDBI proposal to Raise Loan through Japanese Companies

2522. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to raise a large amount through a Japanese Insurance Company;

(b) if so, the details of the loan and the main objects of raising the loan; and

(c) whether Government are also planning to tap the European Currencies during this year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that it has raised a sum of Yen 10 billion (approximately 67 million US dollars) from a syndicate of lenders including Japanese Insurance Companies. The loan has been raised to meet the foreign currency requirements of IDBI assisted industrial projects. It would carry a rate of interest of 5% p.a. and would be repayable after 15 years.

(c) The tapping of European markets would depend upon the market conditions and the requirement of funds.

Production of Sandal Wood in the Country

2523. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnes of sandal wood produced in the country during 1986-87;

(b) whether there is a fall in production compared to previous years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to augment the seed production of hybrid variety of sandal wood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The total production of sandal wood in the country during 1986-87 was 2806.65 Metric Tonnes.

(b) and (c). There is a marginal fall in production during 1986-87 as compared to previous years because extraction is restricted to only dead trees.

(d) There is no hybrid variety of sandal wood.

Working of Dhruva Reactor

2524. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhruva reactor had been shut down for about six months during the twelve months after it was commissioned; and

(b) if so, the present status of the reactor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reactor is currently being operated at 40 MW (Thermal) round the clock. The problems of vibrations encountered earlier have now been overcome.

Amount allocated to West Bengal for SC/ST upliftment

2525. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and amount allocated to West Bengal for upliftment of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward classes for 1987-88;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent by the State Government on the upliftment of these classes during 1987-88;

(c) the amount spent during 1986-87;

(d) whether any district level body has been set up to implement the various schemes meant for these classes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Targets fixed—2,00,000 and 54,000 Sch Caste and Sch. Tribe families respectively

Amount allocated—Rs 1837 86 lakhs and Rs 760 26 lakhs for Sch Castes and Sch Tribes respectively

(b) Rs 7953 05 lakhs for Sch Castes and Rs 3266 891 lakhs for Sch Tribes

(c)

	Special Central Assistance	State Plan (Rs in lakhs)
Sch Castes	Rs 1883 62	Rs 7114 705
Sch Tribes	701 29	Rs 2975 103

(d) and (e) There is District Welfare Committee on Sch Castes and Sch Tribes to aid, advice and supervise implementation of development

programmes for Sch Castes and Sch Tribes The District level Committee comprises of the following —

1	Sabhadipati Zilla Parishad	Chairman & Convenor
2	All Sch Castes & Sch Tribes MPs and MLAs of the district	Member
3	One Sch Castes/Sch Tribes Member of Block level welfare Committee from each block	—do—
4	District Magistrate	—do—
5	Additional District Magistrate in charge of district Sch Castes & Tribes Welfare Office	—do—
6	Project Officer/Sch Caste & Tribes Welfare Officer posted in the district	—do—
7	Project Officer SC & TW ITDP	—do—

Outstanding Bank Loans

2526 SHRI C MADHAV REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise bank credits, both Central and States outstanding at present

(b) the break-up, State-wise of number of beneficiaries who have drawn below Rs 5000, between Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000, between Rs. 10,000 to Rs 20,000, between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50 000, between Rs 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000 and Rs 1 lakh and above;

(c) the details of defaults in repayment of loan in the above categories, and

(d) the distribution of credits for various priority items State-wise and whether any revisions are proposed to encourage rural agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) State-wise advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of December 1986 is set out in the Statement

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that data reporting system of banks does not yield information in the manner asked for

(d) State-wise advances to Priority Sector by Public Sector Banks are

available for period ending December 1985 and are given below in the statement. Banks were advised to ensure that share

of direct agricultural advances in total advances should not be less than 16 per cent by the end of March 1987.

STATEMENT

State-wise total Advances and Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Region/State/ Union Territory	Total Advances	Priority Sector Advances
	December 1986	December 1985
1	2	3
I <i>NORTHERN REGION</i>	11109	4154
Haryana	1181	737
Himachal Pradesh	250	142
Jammu & Kashmir	163	101
Punjab	2353	1343
Rajasthan	1445	758
Chandigarh	1235	257
Delhi	4481	816
II <i>NORTH EASTERN REGION</i>	740	362
Assam	546	253
Manipur	29	15
Meghalaya	39	22
Nagaland	40	23
Tripura	50	33
Arunachal Pradesh	12	6
Mizoram	9	
Sikkim	15	5
III <i>EASTERN REGION</i>	6855	2492
Bihar	1572	861
Orissa	933	475
West Bengal	4340	1152
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	4
IV. <i>CENTRAL REGION</i>	6134	3208
Madhya Pradesh	2137	1017
Uttar Pradesh	4015	2191
V. <i>WESTERN REGION</i>	16735	4097
Gujarat	3424	1350
Maharashtra	13044	2646
Goa, daman & Diu	263	98
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	3

	1	2	3
VI. SOUTHERN REGION		15208	6335
Andhra Pradesh		4224	1952
Karnataka		3832	1616
Kerala		1892	842
Tamil Nadu		5179	1890
Pondicherry		79	35
Lakshadweep		1	
ALL INDIA		56779	20648

Note: Total may not add up due to rounding differences.

Effect of Subsidies

2527. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy subsidies, direct and indirect are proving counter-productive; if so, the remedial steps proposed in this regard;

(b) the dimensions of subsidies in case of food, fertilizers, pesticides and seeds; and

(c) the subsidies in respect of differential rates of interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Subsidies are reviewed from time to time by the Government and remedial action, if any needed, is also initiated.

(b) and (c). Estimated expenditure of the Central Government on account of subsidies on food and fertilizers, in the current year, as shown in the Budget documents for 1987-88, is as follows:—

	BE 1987-88 (Rs. crores)
Food subsidy	2000
Fertilizers subsidies of which:	1910

Indigenous fertilizers — 1750

Imported fertilizers — 160

Information in respect of subsidies of pesticides, seeds and interest differentials is being collected.

Recovery of Bank Loans

2528. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, bank loan recovery position in the country;

(b) whether bank loan recovery in some States like West Bengal has been poor as reported in Economic Times of 8 July, 1987, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken; and

(d) whether Government proposed to make rate of interest more attractive and almost nominal for weaker sections for specific gainful commercial projects in order to improve employment opportunities and quality of life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). State-wise recovery position of Direct Agricultural Advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of June 1985 is set out

in the Statement below. In the State of West Bengal the percentage of recovery to demand for direct agricultural Advances was 33.9 per cent in respect of Public Sector Banks as compared to that of 54.2 per cent achieved at all India level. Low level of recovery of advance in West Bengal is generally on account of poor recovery discipline, irregular supply and lack of effective supervision.

(c) With a view to improving performance, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the Banks for taking effective measures like strengthening of the organisations structure, adopting of schematic appraisal systems, post lending supervision and launching of recovery drives with the help

of State Governments. Banks have also been advised to create separate 'Recovery Cell' for a cluster of nearby branches for continuous and effective supervision. Recovery position has also to be reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors of the Banks.

(d) The Rates of interest on bank loans have been kept low for the weaker sections, e.g. the rates of interest are 4 per cent for loans under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, 10 per cent for special schemes like I.R.D.P. and S.E.P.U.P. etc. Since the interest rates for weaker sections are already low, further lowering of these rates, is not considered feasible for the present.

STATEMENT

State-wise recovery position of Direct Agricultural Advances of Public Sector Banks

State/Region/ Union Territory		Percentage of Recovery to Demand
1		2
I	NORTHERN REGION	60.9
	Haryana	58.9
	Himachal Pradesh	50.6
	Jammu & Kashmir	43.1
	Punjab	70.9
	Rajasthan	48.2
	Chandigarh	41.1
	Delhi	39.9
II	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	39.3
	Assam	35.2
	Manipur	21.2
	Meghalaya	55.7
	Nagaland	44.4
	Tripura	31.7
	Arunachal Pradesh	51.0
	Mizoram	51.9
	Sikkim	11.6
III.	EASTERN REGION	37.9
	Bihar	37.6
	Orissa	43.4
	West Bengal	33.9
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.4

	1	2
IV	CENTRAL REGION	51 2
	Madhya Pradesh	44 0
	Uttar Pradesh	54 3
V	WESTERN REGION	47 3
	Gujarat	53 0
	Maharashtra	44 0
	Goa Daman & Diu	41 8
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29 0
VI	SOUTHERN REGION	58 6
	Andhra Pradesh	57 4
	Karnataka	50 4
	Kerala	69 9
	Tamil Nadu	62 9
	Lakshadweep	63 8
	Pondicherry	54 0
	ALL INDIA	54 2

[Translation]**Schemes for Primitive Tribes of U.P.**

2529 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether some primitive tribes live in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether there is a separate scheme for their development,

(d) the funds earmarked for their development during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, and

(e) whether Government propose to continue funds for the development of these tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) Two primitive tribal groups, viz., (i) Buxa and (ii) Raji live in the districts of Bijnore Dehra Dun, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal and

Pithoragarh respectively Their total population are 34198 and 371 respectively as per 1981 Census

(c) to (e) Special programmes have been formulated for the socio-economic development of these two groups and Special Central Assistance to the tune of Rs 10 00 lakhs, Rs 11 07 lakhs and Rs 11 09 lakhs have been released to the State Government for these programmes during the years 1985-86 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively Assistance by the Government for the development of these tribal groups will be continued as at present, during the Seventh Plan

Per Capita Plan Assistance to U.P.

2530 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the per capita plan assistance to Uttar Pradesh during the last three plan periods and the amount, out of it spent for hill areas of the State,

(b) whether Government propose to increase the amount of Plan assistance for

hill areas of the State for the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The per capita Central Assistance released to Uttar

Pradesh State was Rs. 145 during the Fifth Plan and Rs. 296 during the Sixth Plan. (For the Seventh Plan) per capita Central assistance allocated to the State works out to Rs. 471.

The amount spent for hill areas of the State during this period is indicated below:

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal at present.

Plan period	Expenditure Rs crores)		
	State Plan flow	Special Central assistance (SCA)	Total
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	118 00	104.00	222.00
Sixth Plan	302.13	356.83	658.96
Seventh Plan (Outlay)	521 50	553.50	1075.00

[English]

CIDA Assistance for Rural Development Programme

2531. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian International Development Agency has decided to provide 2000 million Canadian dollars for rural development programmes in Asian and African countries;

(b) if so, whether India has been provided the largest amount of the loan under this scheme;

(c) the assistance extended to India under the scheme; and

(d) the schemes that are proposed to be implemented by this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The Government of India has not been informed of any 2000 million Canadian dollar programme for Rural Development in Asian and African countries initiated by the Canadian International Development Agency.

World Bank Assistance

2532. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has extended an assistance of dollar 4.8 billion to India for the year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the purpose for which it will be utilised; and

(c) the terms and conditions of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). At the Aid India Consortium meeting, the World Bank Group has committed assistance of the order of US \$ 2.5 billion to India for the World Bank Fiscal Year 1988, ending 30th June, 1988. The assistance will be committed against specific projects in the State and Central Sectors. It will be extended on the prevailing terms and conditions for World Bank Group Assistance. At present IBRD assistance is extended at variable rate of interest revised semiannually in accordance with the cost of borrowing of the World Bank. The current rate is 7.76%. IBRD loans are normally repayable over 20 years. IDA assistance is interest free but carries a service charge of 0.75%. IDA credits to India from July 1st, 1987 are repayable over 35 years.

Thal Heavy Water Plant

2533. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the Heavy Water Plant at Thal is satisfactory;

(b) if so, the total yearly production of this plant;

(c) total amount spent on this plant;

(d) whether Government propose to increase its production to meet the requirement of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installed annual capacity of this plant is 110 tonnes.

(c) An amount of Rs. 164.54 crores has been spent till June 1987.

(d) Government does not propose to expand the capacity of this plant.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Launching of IRS-1A Satellite

2534. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by the Government for launching an IRS-1A Satellite;

(b) if so, the likely date when launch will take place; and

(c) the amount spent on building the satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) will be launched late in 1987 or early in 1988.

(c) The sanctioned cost of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Project which includes cost for the development and

building of one flight model and one back-up proto flight model and other ground facilities together with the cost of one launch, is Rs. 69.80 crores. The expenditure upto 31.3.1987 is around Rs. 60.12 crores.

Proposal for Tribal Cooperative Federation

2535. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up the Tribal Cooperative Development Federation as a multi-state cooperative Society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is expected to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Federation has been set up and registered already. It will have State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Forest Development Corporations and other state level corporations/Cooperative federations as its members.

(c) It is expected to start functioning from the current year 1987-88.

Income Tax exemption for investments made in Indira Vikas Patras

2536. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investments made in Recurring Deposits and Indira Vikas Patras through Post Offices are taken into account for the purpose of exemption in Income Tax calculation; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to give Income Tax exemption on investments made in Patras to encourage tax payers to purchase these Patras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Any sums deposited in the previous year out of the income chargeable to tax in 10-year account or 15-year account under Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, qualifies for deduction under Section 80C of Income-tax Act, 1961. Investment made in Indira Vikas Patras does not qualify for such deduction.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Cash Allowance in State Bank of Mysore

2537. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cash allowance is being paid to Cashier-cum-Clerks and Cashiers other than the Head Cashiers in the State Bank of Mysore;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Cashier-cum-Clerks and Cashiers other than the Head Cashiers are also responsible for cash transactions; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to pay the cash allowance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Pay Scales, Allowances and other service conditions of Award Staff in public sector banks are governed by the industry-level awards/settlements and Bank-level Agreement, if any. State Bank of Mysore has advised that apart from Head Cashier, allowances are payable to Tellers and Asstt. Head Cashiers and that payment of allowance to cashier-clerk is not contemplated at the industry-level.

**Officers' Representative on Board of
Nationalised Banks**

2538. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of appointing one of the principal office-bearers of Officers' Association in the bank concerned as representative of officers on the board of nationalised banks has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government considers it necessary in the interest of the banking industry that the appointment of an Officer Director should not be based on his affiliation to an Officers' Association. The provisions laid down in Clause 3(c) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980, provide for appointment by the Central Government of one Director from among the employees of nationalised banks who are not workmen on the Board of nationalised banks, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The Schemes do not provide that the persons should be principal office bearers of any Officers' Associations. This issue has, however, been taken to law Courts by some of the bank—Officers' Associations.

**Impact of High duties on copper
consuming industries**

2539. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high import and excise duty has hit the copper consuming industries very adversely by pushing up the price of copper and copper alloy products and thus forcing the industries to operate at about 40 per cent capacity utilisation;

(b) whether in view of further rising trend

in international price of copper, the Government propose to reduce import and excise duty on the above products;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The excise duty on copper has remained unchanged since 1982. Import duty changes are made in consultation with the administrative Ministry keeping in view the ruling international prices, which often fluctuate and the need to safeguard the interests of domestic producers of copper. Last such change in import duty on copper was made in November/December, 1986. No representation has been received in this Ministry to the effect that high import and excise duty have forced the copper consuming industry to operate at 40% capacity utilisation. No recommendation for reduction in import duty has been received from the administrative Ministry so far.

Import of Coins

2540. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many coins were imported during 1986-87.

(b) whether more coins are proposed to be got minted outside the country;

(c) the cost for minting coins outside; and

(d) the steps taken to mint more coins internally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Out of the 4000 million pieces of Cupro-Nickel coins imported during the years 1985 to 1987, 2373 million pieces of coins were received during the period 1.4.1986 to 31.3.1987.

(b) Apart from the Cupro-Nickel coins as mentioned at (a) above, 1250 million pieces of stainless steel coins are being imported from Canada during the years 1987 and 1988.

(c) The total cost of import of coins as mentioned at (a) and (b) above will be Rupees 157 crores approximately.

(d) The important steps taken are:

- (i) Introduction of an incentive scheme for higher production.
- (ii) Working hours of the India Govt. Mints have been increased from 48 to 60 hours per week.
- (iii) A second shift has been introduced in the Calcutta Mint.
- (iv) The existing Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad are being modernised. 24 new coining presses have been installed. 14 more coining presses are being installed.
- (v) A new mint with an annual capacity of 2000 million pieces per annum is being set up at NOIDA, U.P. It is scheduled to commence production in 1988-89.

Centralised agency for Environmental Conservation

2541. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a centralised agency for environmental conservation, comprising top ecologists and naturalists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The details of an Environment Protection Authority, which, among other things, will advise the Government on environmental conservation, are being worked out.

Denduation of Himalays

2542. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himalayan dense forests have rapidly been deforested by indiscriminate felling of trees;

(b) whether the ecology of the Himalaya especially in the lower reaches are declining; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No detailed survey has been carried out.

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the increasing demand of firewood, fodder, timber and to maintain the ecological balance in the region.

Family Welfare and Planning is an integrated part of our economic planning. Quality of livestock is being improved and stall feeding being encouraged. The production of firewood and fodder are being taken up on wastelands. To reduce the demand for firewood, biogas plants, solar cookers and improved chulhas are being introduced. Development of alternatives to woodcrate packing of fruits, is being encouraged. The Central Government has issued guidelines to States that there should be no felling over an altitude of 1000 meters.

Curry of Harijans in Temples

2543. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some temples still in the country where the Harijans are not allowed to enter;

(b) if so, the names of such temples, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No such instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Near parity in promotional avenues in Government Services

2544. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently announced fresh measures to bring about near parity in promotional avenues in all Government services; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy as well as the procedure adopted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The Government have announced the creation of Selection Grade posts at 15% of the Senior Duty Posts which has substantially added to the promotion opportunity in Group 'A' Central Services. With this, the criteria for promotion to the Selection Grade and the basis for computing the number of Selection Grade Posts have been made uniform in All India and Group 'A' Central Services.

Issue of Bonds by IDBI

2545. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India propose to issue 44 series of bonds for a notified amount of Rs. 119.74 crores; and

(b) if so, the terms of these bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that it had issued the 44th Series of bonds for a notified amount of Rs. 119.75 crores with a right to retain excess subscription upto Rs. 11.98 crores over and above notified amount (in all Rs. 131.73 crores) in March 1987 on the terms and conditions indicated below:

1. Issue Price : At par
2. Rate of Interest: 11% per annum payable half yearly.
3. Currency : 15 years
4. Date of Maturity : 16-3-2002.

Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose

2546. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any fresh requests from the Government of Kerala for utilisation of forest lands for non-forestry purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such requests are incompatible with the intents of the State

as denudation of forests on a large scale has already taken place there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Only two proposals have been received since January, 1987. These are for diversion of forest land for (i) Pooyamakutty Hydro-electric Project Stage-I and (ii) 220 KV D/C Trichur-Kozikhode transmission line.

The proposal for Pooyamakutty Hydro-electric Project has been treated as closed for non-receipt of wanting information from the State Government of Kerala and in respect of the proposal for 220 KV D/C Trichur-Kozikhode transmission line, the State Government has been requested to furnish wanting information.

(c) No general conclusion can be arrived at that such requests are incompatible with the interests of the State.

Modernisation of Government offices

2547. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive plan for modernisation of the offices of the Union Government has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time this modernisation plan is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether any guidelines for modernisation plan have been prepared; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). There are two aspects of modernisation plan currently under implementation in the

Union Government:

(i) Development of a Management Information System for each Department for decision support through the National Informatics Centre (NIC). Towards this end, NIC is setting up a network of computers.

(ii) For improvisation of efficiency and productivity of office work, certain equipment like Electronic Typewriters and Word Processors, Plain Paper Copiers, Electronic Private Branch Exchanges (EPABX), are being progressively introduced.

(c) Computers for decision support are expected to be installed in all Departments during the current financial year. Other office aids, as mentioned above, are already being progressively used.

(d) and (e). Broadly the use of modern aids is being aimed to facilitate faster processing of information, more accurate analysis of facts and figures, higher efficiency and productivity and elimination of fatigue arising from performing repetitive jobs manually.

Assistance from Asian development bank

2548. SHRIMATI BASAVARJESHWARI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank propose to make available loans between \$275 millions and \$300 millions to India during 1987;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been communicated; and

(c) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The above commitment will be for specific projects which are at different stages of processing by the ADB.

(c) The loans are governed by the standard terms and conditions applied by the ADB. The rate of interest is fixed by the ADB every six months. The present rate of interest charged by ADB is 7.03 per cent. ADB loan are repayable over a period of 15-20 years.

Reservation of SC/ST in ECIL

2549. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation rules for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being followed by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. particularly in Class I and II posts;

(b) if not, the present strength of employees in E.C.I.L. as on 1 June 1987

vis-a-vis the strength of SC and ST amongst them category-wise;

(c) the number of reserved posts de-reserved during the last three years and the steps taken to fill these posts before de-reservation; and

(d) whether Special Cell was created and Liaison Officer appointed as laid down in the rules to safeguard the interests of these SC/ST employees in the Corporation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Company has followed Government guidelines regarding reservation of posts for SC, ST as per orders issued in June 1970. The strength of employees in ECIL as on 1.6.87 vis-a-vis the strength of SC and STs is as follows:

Category	Total No in position	SCs No	%	STs No	%	Prescribed SC % ST
Group 'A'	838	23	2.7	1	0.1	16/2.3% 7 1/2%
Group 'B'	1310	52	4.0	7	0.5	
Group 'C'	4462	528	11.8	74	1.7	
Group 'D'	889	241	27.1	15	1.7	13% 5% upto 30.5.85
(a) Unskilled other than Sweepers						
(b) Sweepers	142	31	21.8	1	0.7	15% 6% (1.6.85) (onwards)

(c) The following posts with the approval of the Board have been dereserved during the last 3 years:

1. Senior Accounts Officer 1 SC and 1 ST
2. Accounts Officer 1 SC and 1 ST

These posts were advertised on all India basis three times including an exclusive advertisement for SC and ST. Copies of advertisements were also sent to SC/ST associations, Director Social Welfare, Local MPs and MLAs and other authorities

listed as per the Government of India directives.

(d) A special Cell 'for SC and ST' under the direct Control of Liaison Officer assisted by a Cell Officer belonging to SC and ST staff is functioning in ECIL for the last 8 years.

Points raised before Aid India Consortium

2550. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the various point raised by India during the discussions in Aid India Consortium meeting held in June, 1987 at Paris?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K. GADHVI): The Indian delegation to the Aid India Consortium Meeting held in June, 1987, while highlighting the performance and achievements of the Indian economy in recent years argued for a higher level of concessional assistance from the members of the Consortium for India's development efforts

Development of Equatorial Rocket Launching Station Thumba

2551. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop further the Equatorial Rocket Launching station, Thumba, in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when will India be ready to launch its manned space vehicle from its own launching station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b).

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has Sounding Rocket Facilities at the THUMBA Equatorial Centre at Trivandrum and Balasore. These will be maintained and marginally improved to meet all the present and projected requirements of Sounding Rocket experiments in Space Science, Technology and Applications. There are no specific plans for large scale augmentation of Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS).

(c) At present there are no proposals to launch manned space vehicle from our own launching station.

Extension of Bombay Computer Cheques Clearing System upto Kalyan Complex

2552. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on 25 February, 1987 regarding extensions of Bombay Computer Cheques clearing system upto Kalyan Complex and state:

(a) whether the system has since been extended upto Kalyan Complex; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of Formula for giving Central Assistance to States

2553. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the formula for giving Central Assistance to the States for provision of drinking water and other welfare projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Revision for allocation of Central assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is under active consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Since the issue is still under consideration, details of the same will be available only after its finalisation.

Review of functioning of IDBI in Andhra Pradesh

2554. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India faces litigation in Delhi High Court due to allegations against some of the Officers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to direct the Industrial Development Bank of India to review the functioning of various financial agencies in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it is not aware of any pending litigation in Delhi High Court due to allegations against some of the Officers in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The IDBI has reported that it undertakes periodic performance evaluation studies of SFCs/SIDCs to identify areas for improvement in their operations. It also keeps a watch on the operations of SFCs/SIDCs through its nominees on their Boards.

Industrial Pollution

2555. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are industrial units in the country which have yet to adopt pollution control measures;

(b) if so, whether they have been served notices for closure and also for time bound adoption of pollution control measures; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c).

(i) The industries have been directed by the concerned State Boards to comply with the prescribed effluent and emission standards on a time bound basis

(ii) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Central and State Pollution Control Boards have launched prosecutions against 1,386 industries operating without consent of the Pollution Control Boards or for violating the directives given by the Boards.

(iii) Show cause notices against 48 polluting units have been served by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Crocodile Farm

2556. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and location of crocodile conservation and research centres in the country;

(b) whether captive breeding of crocodile has succeeded in any centre;

(c) whether Ghariyal (crocodile) found in river in Orissa are facing extinction; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to protect and increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Central Crocodile Breeding and Management Training Institute is located at Hyderabad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Pune request for World Bank funds

2557. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have rejected the plea of Pune Municipal Corporation for Rs. 102 crores fund from the World Bank Loan for its drainage augmentation scheme as reported in the Indian Express dated 29th June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). In March 1987 Pune Municipal Corporation submitted to the Ministry of Urban Development several projects/schemes seeking development aid from the Government of India and/or World Bank Group. Among these the proposal relating to augmenting sewerage and providing an underground sewerage system for Pune city was estimated to cost

Rs. 102 crores. The Government of Maharashtra had separately submitted to the Ministry of Urban Development the proposed Maharashtra Urban Development Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 375 crores for being posed for World Bank group assistance. Since the latter projects also proposed to cover part of the Pune Metropolitan area the Ministry of Urban Development has advised the Municipal Commissioner, Pune Municipal Corporation, to suitably take up the matter with the Government of Maharashtra for inclusion of the proposed scheme under the Maharashtra Urban Development Project.

Funds allotted to Uttar Pradesh

2558. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allotted to Uttar Pradesh by Union Government for social forestry schemes during the year 1985-86;

(b) whether funds have been made available to the State from any other national or international source for the above purpose; and

(c) whether the Union Government have called for a report on the utilisation of the said fund.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Rs. 2536. 85 lakhs was allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh by Union Government for Social Forestry (NWDB and Rural Development Schemes) during the year 1985-86.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Social Forestry project with assistance from the World Bank and United States Agency for International Development is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The prescribed monthly and quarterly progress reports are submitted

by the State Government which give the progress of utilisation of assistance.

total expenditure incurred on imparting the advanced study training?

Officers sent abroad for training

2560. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers sent abroad by Ministry of Personnel for participating in technical seminars and for further studies/training during last three years group-wise, Ministry-wise and year-wise falling in the age group of below 50 years age, between 50 and 55 years age, between 55 and 57 years age and above 57 years age;

(b) whether the services of the officers having undergone the above special advanced study training abroad have been utilised in the respective fields of their training or not, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Based on information available with this Ministry, during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, 47, 54 and 53 officers respectively were deputed from Central Ministries/ Departments for foreign training Courses. The distribution of these officers by group, year, Ministry and age is indicated in the statement given below. Officers are not deputed by this Ministry for technical seminars

(b) By and large, Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Officers Deputed for Foreign Training during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87
GROUP 'A' OFFICERS
 year 1984-85

Name of the Ministry/ Departments	No of officers	Below 50 years of age	50-55 years	55-57 years	57 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Urban Development	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of External Affairs	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Home Affairs	7	6	1	—	—
Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Commerce	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Surface Transport	1	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Steel & Mines	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	3	1	2	—	—
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Defence	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Finance	13	13	—	—	—
Department of Posts	4	4	—	—	—
U.P.S.C.	1	1	—	—	—
Office of the C & A.G	1	1	—	—	—
Planning Commission	1	1	—	—	—
Cabinet Secretariat	1	1	—	—	—
Department of Parliament Affairs	1	1	—	—	—
Total:	45	42	3	—	—
GROUP 'B' OFFICERS:	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL : (1984-85)	47	44	3	—	—
Group 'A' Officers Year 1985-86					

Ministry of Finance	15	15	—	—	—
Ministry of Home Affairs	6	6	—	—	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	9	9	—	—	—
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Commerce	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Labour	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Defence	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Agriculture	3	3	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Public Service Commission	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	3	3	—	—	—
Department of Posts	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Surface Transport	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Industry	1	1	—	—	—
Department of Atomic Energy	1	1	—	—	—
Raj Bhasha Vibhag	2	2	—	—	—
Department of Statistics	1	1	—	—	—
Department of Power	1	1	—	—	—
Central Vigilance Commission	1	1	—	—	—
Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General	1	1	—	—	—
	54	54	—	—	—
GROUP 'B' OFFICERS:					
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (1985-86)	54	54	—	—	—

GROUP 'A' OFFICERS
YEAR 1986-87

Ministry of Defence	8	7	1	—	—
Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation	3	2	1	—	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	11	7	3	1	—
Ministry of Finance	11	11	—	—	—
Ministry of Communications	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Steel & Mines	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Welfare	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Home Affairs	6	6	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Labour	1	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	2	2	—	—	—
Ministry of Surface Transport	1	1	—	—	—
Department of Power	1	1	—	—	—
Planning Commission	1	1	—	—	—
U.P.S.C.	3	3	—	—	—
Department of Posts	1	1	—	—	—
	53	47	5	1	—
GROUP 'B' OFFICERS	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (1986-87)	53	47	5	1	—

Compound interest on loans to weaker sections

2561. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the banks advancing loans to landless labourers, small farmers, artisans, tribals and scheduled castes are charging compound interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to abolish the system of compound interest to the aforesaid sections of people to whom the loan is advanced by nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the banks are allowed to charge interest at quarterly or longer rests

and when the interest chargeable to an account is not paid by the borrower it gets compounded when the next time interest is charged. There is no proposal under consideration for the present to abolish the system of compounding of interest. However, in case of agricultural advances, the banks have been advised not to compound interest on current dues. R.B.I. guidelines also provides that the banks should not charge any penal interest on loans upto Rs. 25,000/-

Adoption of Computer System in Administrative Offices

2562. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have introduced computer system in its all administrative offices;

(b) whether Union Government have strongly recommended to the State Governments to adopt computer system in their administration also;

(c) whether these computers are

available indigenously or they are imported; and

(d) if they are imported, from which country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir. The Union Government is introducing computer based information system in many of its Departments and Administrative offices. Complete coverage of all Departments and Administrative offices has not been achieved so far.

(b) No, Sir. The Union Government has not strongly recommended to the State Governments. However, the services of computers through the NICNET of the Department of Electronics are available to the State Governments.

(c) These computers are available indigenously.

(d) Does not arise.

World Development Report

2563. SHRI SRIVALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's policy of capacity licensing and protection for small industry has come in for criticism in the World Development Report, 1987 published by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the main points raised in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The World Development Report, 1987 deals with the theme of industrialization and foreign trade. In the context of an examination of the policies for industrial development in various countries, the report also has an item on capacity licensing in India.

The report recognises that the aim of capacity licensing has been to ensure that industrial activities are consistent with industrial and social policy objectives such as promotion of priority industry, decentralization of plant location to backward regions and the conservation of scarce resources by striking a physical balance between domestic supply and demand. The authors of the report feel that this licensing system has constrained competition between domestic firms contributing to high concentration of Indian industry, sub optimal scales of production and slow technical progress. The report goes on to say that as the scale of India's market has increased and the adverse effects of capacity licensing become more apparent, the Government has realised or modified some of its licensing requirements to promote growth and productivity in some of the industries.

Government will follow policies in accordance with the priorities and objectives enunciated in the 7th Plan document approved by Parliament.

Introduction of Computer Studies in Schools

2564. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the RPIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computer literacy and studies have been introduced in schools;

(b) if so, the number of schools so far covered in each district;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend it and cover larger number of

schools during the current financial year, and

1984-85

—

248

1985-86

—

501

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

1986-87

—

500

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Computer Literacy And Studies in Schools (CLASS) Programme was introduced on pilot basis by the Department of Electronics with close collaboration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) Number of schools so far covered under the programme are as under:

Selection of the schools is done on the recommendations of the State Governments and it is generally ensured that all the districts are covered. The State-wise distribution of schools covered so far (i.e. upto 1986-87) is given in a Statement below.

(c) and (d). Based on experience gained in the pilot project, Government is now working out plans for implementing CLASS Programme on a larger scale during the remaining period of VII Plan. Various details pertaining to Hardware, Software, Organisation and Management as also the requisite financial outlay are being finalised.

STATEMENT

List of States/Union Territories indicating the number of schools allocated for CLASS project during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl. No	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3.	Assam	49
4.	Bihar	73
5.	Gujarat	71
6.	Haryana	33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	22
9.	Karnataka	58
10.	Kerala	45
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82
12.	Maharashtra	108
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	9

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No.
15.	Mizoram	5
16.	Nagaland	9
17.	Orissa	54
18.	Punjab	56
19.	Rajasthan	59
20.	Sikkim	8
21.	Tamil Nadu	73
22.	Tripura	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	141
24.	West Bengal	101
25.	A & N Islands	5
26.	Chandigarh (Admn.)	8
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
28.	Delhi Administration	44
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6
30.	Lakshadweep	4
31.	Pondicherry	5
Total		1249

Plantation of Fuel Wood

2565. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the population in
rural area depends on fuel wood
particularly in Adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken for plantation of
fuel wood in rural areas;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for
the plantation of fuel wood during the
Seventh Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the
achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The Plantation of fuel wood trees is
part of the total afforestation by tree
planting under the Twenty Point
Programme. There is, however, a specific
centrally sponsored scheme namely
"Rural Fuelwood Plantation and
Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-
Himalayan Areas" under which fuelwood

plantations are created in selected 157 fuelwood deficit Districts in the rural areas of all the States and Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir, the target of 3.65 lakh hectares for creating fuelwood plantations

has been fixed for the VII Plan period under the above centrally sponsored scheme.

(d) The Physical target/achievement during the first three years of Seventh Plan is as under:—

YEAR	FUELWOOD PLANTATION RAISED (HA.)	
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1985-86	100666	94094
1986-87	88650	89834 (Likely)
1987-88	9000	Yet to be taken up.

Setting up Securities Board

2566. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering setting up a securities board to protect legitimate interest of shareholders in the stock exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps contemplated to improve the stock market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a separate board for the regulation and orderly functioning of the stock exchanges and the securities industry. The full details in this regard are under finalisation.

(c) Initiation of measures for the development of the capital market and for resolving its problems is an ongoing exercise and suitable steps are and will continue to be taken from time to time to provide it stability and security for genuine investors.

Survey of Posh Houses to detect under valuation for Tax Evasion

2567. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the past a survey of houses in the posh colonies used to be made to unearth the black money generated by under-valuation of the buildings, and

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing such surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Inquiries into investments in buildings located in posh colonies are made by the Income Tax Department. However, Income Tax authorities cannot enter residential premises during the course of survey.

Environmental Clearance to Irrigation Project

2568. SHRI SHANTA RAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation project referred by Maharashtra Government for environmental clearance;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the number of violations of Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 by Maharashtra reported to Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The following 30 irrigation projects have been referred by Maharashtra Government for environmental clearance:

1. Lower Wardha
2. Lower Wenna
3. Arunavati Project
4. Dhudganga Project
5. Talamba Project
6. Warna Irrigation Project
7. Lower Tima Project
8. Tultuli Project
9. Gosikhurd
10. Lower Dudhna
11. Punad Irrigation Scheme
12. Ujjani Project
13. Lower Godavari (Vishnupuri) Project
14. Lower Penganga
15. Pinjal Project
16. Human River Project
17. Satti Project
18. Lendi Irrigation Project
19. Andheri River Project

20. Ghatghar Pumped Scheme
21. Bambla River Project
22. Upper Tapi Stage-II
23. Mun Project
24. Maharashtra Composite Irrigation (Jayakwadi) Project
25. Karwa Project
26. Nandar Madhmashwar
27. Sina Kolegaon Project
28. Wan Project
29. Bawanthadi Project
30. Tillari Project

Only 3 projects, namely, Wan, Bawanthadi and Tillari are still pending for consideration and clearance. A decision on these will be possible only after receiving the essential details.

(c) Nine cases of violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been noted.

Benefits of 20-Point Programme

2569. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made by his Ministry about the benefits that have actually reached the poor as a result of implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Programme Implementation vigorously monitors the performance of

the States/UTs in respect of certain items of the programme which are amendable to monitoring on a monthly basis. This is done by bringing out a Monthly Progress Report which evaluates the performance of the various States/UTs vis-a-vis the targets which have been fixed by this Ministry. Ranking of the States is also undertaken on a monthly basis to infuse a sense of competitiveness among the States with the object of motivating them towards better performance.

This Ministry also monitors the progress specially every quarter and brings out a Quarterly Progress Report in respect of all the items covered under the 20-Point Programme and this Quarterly Progress Report is based on supplementary information received from the Nodal Ministries.

As far as detailed evaluation regarding the benefits of the programmes are concerned, this is being done by the respective State Governments and the Central Nodal Ministries incharge of the concerned Programme. The Department of Rural Development have also introduced Concurrent Evaluation in respect of two major items of the 20-Point Programme viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Rural Water Supply Programme with the objective of the ascertaining, through independent agencies, the actual impact of the Programme. This Ministry is also laying stress on the adoption of Concurrent Evaluation by the other Central Ministries and is constantly impressing upon them the necessity of adopting Concurrent Evaluation for the items under their charge.

White Bear

2570. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cubs of white bear were found in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect and increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A white cub of a normal black coloured sloth bear was found in the Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh in February, 1987.

(b) The cub has been kept in the Indira Park in Bilaspur under the supervision of veterinary and wildlife staff. Breeding can only be attempted when the cub reaches maturity.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

2571. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new licences for the opening of the branches of the nationalised banks have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh in the year 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the places for which the licences have been given, district-wise, alongwith the names of nationalised banks to which these have been allotted; and

(c) the likely dates by which the branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Benefits of IRS Satellite

2572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite system has provided any valuable data for the survey and management of Indian resources in the field of agriculture, mineral development forestry, land use planning and water management etc. during the Sixth Plan and the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof in each one of the specified fields;

(c) whether the National Natural Resources Management System for the effective utilisation of remote sensing technology has since been established;

(d) if so, the date and other details of its establishment and the main features of its functioning; and

(e) if not, the likely date by which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No Indian Remote Sensing Satellite is in orbit at present. However, India had a few remote sensing satellites like Bhaskaras. In addition, India receives data from a few foreign satellites like Landsat, SPOT etc. The data has been used by a number of users in the country for various important applications such as forest monitoring, ground water survey, wasteland delineation, agricultural crop monitoring, soil survey and mineral exploration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on the experience gained in the country in operational applications and keeping in view many other potential applications, Government approved in 1985, the establishment of the National Natural Resources Management System

(NNRMS) which will integrate the data obtained through remote sensing into the existing systems with appropriate technical managerial and organisational linkages. The scope of NNRMS is to offer an efficient, integrated, cost-effective and timely information system that enables judicious and planned utilisation of the natural resources of the country with due attention to the environment. Planning Committee for NNRMS (PC-NNRMS) comprising a number of Secretaries oversees the implementation.

User agencies in various sectors both at Central and State levels, such as agriculture and forestry, groundwater resources, mineral exploration, ocean development, environment including wasteland development, etc. are being energised to utilise remote sensing, with its manifold applications, as a major new tool for resources management. Experiments in remote sensing applications at District, State and Regional levels are planned for developing and refining the technologies and for bringing them into wider use. About 100 Central and State level organisations, apart from Scientists from the Department of Space (DOS)/Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), are actively participating in these experiments. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) is a part of this effort. A number of application projects have also been identified for implementation.

Since Computer based interactive Systems facilitate better and speedier interpretation of remote sensing data, five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) equipped with sophisticated computer system for image analysis and interpretation are being set up under the supervision of DOS, with joint funding by DOS, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Mines/Geological Survey of India and the Ministry of Agriculture/Indian Council of Agriculture Research. Many States have already established State-level Remote Sensing Application Centres/Units/Cells while

others have plans to establish these soon.

NNRMS is a continuous process. The system will be effectively used for developmental purposes by undertaking various schemes and projects from time to time in co-ordination with various user agencies.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

2573. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6011 on the 9th April, 1986 regarding launching of remote sensing satellite and state;

(a) the progress made in the launching of the various satellites including the development of Polar Satellite launch vehicle;

(b) whether the programme for the developmental flight of Polar Satellite Launch vehicle in the last year of the Seventh Plan is progressing as per schedule; and

(c) whether the setback caused by the failure to launch ASLV satellite in March 1987, has since been overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The first and second satellite in the series of Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A and 1B) will be launched from abroad. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), an indigenous launch vehicle capable of launching 1000 kg class remote sensing satellites which is under development, is expected to have its first developmental flight in 1989-90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Though the first developmental flight ASLV-D1 which took place on 24 March, 1987, was not successful, the data obtained indicate the most of the critical items of the mission have functioned well. The causes for the failure have been critically analysed and necessary modifications are being incorporated into the planned second flight, ASLV-D2, which is scheduled to take place within a year.

Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan

2574. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Tribal Sub-Plan for the current financial year has been raised;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by Union Government to the States to ensure that the provision under the scheme is invested only for tribal welfare?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 168.50 crores has been allocated as Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plan in the current year as against Rs. 155.00 crores released in the year 1986-87.

(c) Guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to the States indicating that S.C.A. is non-divertible and has to be utilised for schemes under tribal sub-plan alone.

Cleaning of Ganga

2575. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest report of the samples of Ganga water at different sites where cleaning operation has been taken up; and

(b) the details of the next phase of Ganga cleaning operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan water samples are being collected and analysed in 27 locations. In addition extensive monitoring is being done at Haridwar-Rishikesh, Kanpur, Allahabad & Varanasi. The samples are being collected periodically and the data is evaluated and analysed. A composite index incorporating the important water quality parameters such as the level of Dissolved Oxygen and Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand has also been evolved. The data collected so far indicate that for Dissolved Oxygen the position is satisfactory for major stretches of the river while for the Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand the position varies from location to location. An exercise to develop a water quality model to predict the impact of various pollution abatement schemes to be taken up under Ganga Action Plan on water quality has also been initiated and the model has been tested for Varanasi.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan, during the 7th Five Year Plan work is to be taken up in 27 locations in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

Till 31st July, 1987 a total of 259 schemes to be taken up in the three states of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal under the Ganga Action Plan have been identified in consultation with the state Governments.

Out of these, 177 number of schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores have been sanctioned till 31.7.87 and work has started on the execution of most of them.

7 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores have already been completed in Haridwar-Rishikesh, Ramnagar near Varanasi and Patna. Till the end of 1987-88,

42 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.38 crores are expected to be completed. The progress of execution is being monitored.

Extensive arrangements have been made for monitoring water quality according to specific parameters in 27 locations.

The secure public involvement in the Ganga Action Plan programme of public awareness about the problems of pollution and ways to prevent these as well as programme of direct public participation have been taken up.

Till 30th June, 1987 an amount of Rs. 36.98 crores has been released to the executing agencies in states for execution of schemes out of which the agencies have reported utilisation of an amount of Rs. 34.96 crores.

Central Assistance to Goa

2576. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on its attaining Statehood, Goa is financially viable;

(b) if not, whether any special Central assistance to that State is envisaged for its development; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). On attainment of Statehood by Goa (w.e.f 30.5.1987), presidential orders providing share in Central taxes of the order of Rs. 27 crores and Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of the order of Rs. 5.98 crores for 1987-88 have been issued. Share in Central taxes of Rs. 8.61 crores and grants under Article 275(1) Rs. 2.99 crores have already been released to the State Government. Central assistance for State

Plans amounting to Rs. 28.88 crores have also been released to the State Government. The State Government is managing its finances well. The State Government has not drawn any ways and means advance from the Reserve Bank of India so far as on 1.8.1987 it had treasury bills with the R.B.I. of the order of Rs. 30.07 crores.

Environmental clearance of project

2577. SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from State Government of Kerala regarding reallocation of State Museum and Zoo in Trichur to the reserve forest area in Peechi is pending with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Musk Deer Sanctuary

2578. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a "Musk Deer" sanctuary in Mahboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of the sanctuary;

(c) whether Government have received a detailed proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to set up the sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IFAD aid for Andhra Pradesh

2579. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of projects proposed to be developed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount earmarked for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released to the State Government; and

(d) the extent to which it will help agricultural development in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No project pertaining to Andhra Pradesh has as yet been formally posed by the Government of India to the International Fund for Agricultural Development for consideration for funding.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Wasteland development

2580. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of wasteland reclaimed in Rajasthan particularly in Kotah district during the last three years;

(b) the names of the schemes that have

been taken up for the purpose in Rajasthan during the last three years and the cost of each scheme and the progress made so far;

(c) the extent to which Rajasthan will be benefited as a result of reclamation of wasteland; and

(d) whether such scheme will be taken up during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)

1,56,528 hectares of area was reclaimed through afforestation under 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan State during the last three years (1984-85 to 1986-87). District-wise details of wasteland reclamation are not maintained at national level.

(b) and (c). The wasteland reclamation through afforestation is carried out under various schemes of central forestry sector, Rural Development Department, State forestry sector including the externally aided social forestry project. During the last three years the financial and physical position is as under:

Year	Financial	Physical
	(Rs in lakhs)	Area afforested (Hect)
1984-85	1880	41578
1985-86	870	47900
1986-87	1574	67050

Besides the direct benefit from trees, the afforestation on wastelands will be helpful in reducing the soil erosion, moisture conservation, land improvement and overall improvement in ecological conditions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Loans to unemployed youth in Kotah, Rajasthan

2581. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities committed while giving loans to the unemployed youth under the self-employment scheme in Kotah District of Rajasthan by the branches of Nationalised Banks in the district have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to set the irregularities right in order to help the unemployed youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that no irregularities have been brought to their notice against branches of the nationalised banks in Kotah district while giving loans to unemployed youths under the Self-Employment Scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Musk Deer Sanctuary

2582. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up

a "Musk Deer" sanctuary in Kotah District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received a detailed report from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up of a sanctuary;

(d) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken for setting up the sanctuary alongwith the location thereof; and

(e) the time by which work is expected to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Reservation of SC/ST employees in Banks in Western region

2583. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I, II, III and IV employees recruited by the Banking Service Commission, Western Region during the period from 1982 to 1986, year-wise and details thereof;

(b) the number of SC/ST candidates out of them and the details thereof;

(c) the number of SC/ST candidates

who had applied for these posts and the details thereof;

(d) the detailed reasons for not filling fully the quota reserved for them; and

(e) the time by which the rest of the reservation quota is likely to be filled and whether Union Government have issued any special directives to the management of the nationalised banks to fill the quota fully and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). In public sector banks the employees are not categorised as Class I, II, III and IV but there are three categories of posts viz. officers, Clerical and Sub-staff. There are two Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs) in the Western Region viz. BSRB, Bombay and BSRB, Baroda. The BSRBs make recruitment for the public sector banks for the clerical staff within their respective areas of jurisdiction and officer cadre for the participating nationalised banks. A statement indicating available information received from these BSRBs is given below.

The Banks and BSRBs are making efforts/taking steps to clear the backlog and Government have also issued instructions, from time to time in this regard. These include holding of special recruitment tests for SCs/STs, imparting pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training, placing indents with BSRBs after taking into consideration the backlog in addition to the current reservations for SCs and STs etc. BSRB, Bombay has intimated that almost all vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates have been filled up by the Board.

STATEMENT

Information regarding the category of post, number of applications received and number of candidates allotted/selected during the years 1982 to 1985 in respect of banking service recruitment board, Baroda and banking service recruitment board, Bombay.

Year	Post	Applications received		No. of candidates allotted/selected	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
<i>I. Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda</i>					
1982	Officers	11399	2699	81	18
	Clerical	8209	3390	134	188
1983	Officers	2855	834	82	37
	Clerical	9583	3828	193	197
1984	Officers	1118	393	27	3
	Clerical	9958	5914	117	196
1985	Officers	3463	1431	58	30
	Clerical	11216	7965	103	217
<i>II. Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay</i>					
1982	Officers	4110	1123	173	104
	Clerical	15751	3298	304	348
1983	Officers	4711	1218	162	74
	Clerical	16231	3401	259	335
1984	Officers	304	76	30	8
	Clerical	14407	4282	214	106
1985	Officers	16224	2708	172	81
	Clerical	11451	3099	133	141

[English]

Setting up of apex body to promote super conductivity research

2584. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up

Apex Body to promote super conductivity research and its application in the country;

(b) if so, the duties assigned to Apex Body;

(c) whether Government have given wide financial powers to institutions in the

country for research projects in super conductivity; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government in giving financial assistance to research projects based on super conductivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Terms of Reference of the Apex Body are as follows:

- (i) To make necessary budget provision;
- (ii) To take all steps for acquiring the services of personnel, both from within and outside the country as consultants, visiting scientists and to facilitate their operations within the country;
- (iii) To procure goods and services of all types, including import without extensive paper work, permits and licences;
- (iv) To have civil works carried out, including architectural designs, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) R & D Projects in the area of super conductivity will be funded depending upon their merits and relevance of each proposal.

Review of measures to tone up administration

2585. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 263 on 5 November, 1986 regarding review of measures to tone up administration and state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the achievements, made due to the steps taken to tone up the administration; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The position in this regard is reviewed from time to time. To cite a few examples of improvements made: the pace of disposal of applications in Import/Export Trade Control Organisation, Department of Company Affairs and Department of Industrial Development has quickened; the time taken for financial clearance of schemes is reduced; Railways have substantially improved position regarding settlement of claims and the overall disposal of business by the Ministries is further streamlined.

Illegal wild life trade

2586. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal wild life trade and killing of rare species of animals in Nandan Kanan zoo and Similipal Forest in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of cases that had come to Government notice in the last one year; and

(c) the action initiated by Government thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Repatriation of foreign exchange

2587. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

3149 on 18 March, 1987 regarding repatriation of foreign exchange by Indian Nationals and state:

(a) the basis on which the figure of Rs. 20 crores of foreign exchange stated to have been repatriated to India has been arrived at;

(b) the detailed break-up of the above figures and the period during which it has been repatriated; and

(c) the comparative figures for the earlier and latter period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The Foreign exchange worth Rs. 20 crores repatriated to India in 1986 was compiled on the following basis:

- (i) Exports proceeds after initiation of action by the Enforcement Directorate.
- (ii) Repatriation from the foreign bank accounts.
- (iii) Repatriation of commission/royalties.
- (iv) Repatriation of sale proceeds of property sold abroad.
- (v) Repatriation of consultancy/technical fees, etc.
- (vi) Other Misc. items for which information was available.

(b) The whole amount of Rs. 20 crores was repatriated during 1986 itself.

(c) Such statistics were not maintained for the period earlier than 1986. However an amount of Rs. 2.85 crores has been repatriated during 1987 upto 30th June.

Expenditure of States and Union Territories

2588. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total expenditure of various States and Union Territories during 1984-85 to 1986-87 and budgeted for 1987-88;

(b) the break-up of planned and non-planned expenditure, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the resources raised by States/Union Territories and the amount they received from Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Information available for 16 States is given below in Statement-I. Information for the remaining States and all Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information available for 9 States is given below in Statement II. Information for remaining States and Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT-I*Planned and Non-Plan Expenditure of States*

		<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>			
States	Item of Expenditure	1984-85 (A/c)	1985-86 (A/c)	1986-87 (RE)	1987-88 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	4007.41*	4130.14	4802.92	5246.28
	Plan	1009.38*	1040.98	1543.32	1649.63
	Non-Plan	2998.03*	3089.16	3259.60	3596.65
2. Assam	Total	1385.58	1633.84	2236.81	2312.44
	Plan	360.00	361.12	676.29	710.91
	Non-Plan	1025.58	1272.72	1560.52	1601.53
3. Bihar	Total	2986.18	2978.48	3459.90	3829.67
	Plan	751.00	1097.54	1359.57	1652.38
	Non-Plan	2235.18	1880.94	2100.33	2177.29
4. Gujarat	Total	2367.36*	2814.44	3732.78	3652.84
	Plan	912.06*	707.14	1071.46	1007.93
	Non-Plan	1455.30*	2107.30	2661.32	2644.91
5. Haryana	Total	1584.18*	1857.90	1941.48	1970.74
	Plan	399.03*	486.90	651.50	639.21
	Non-Plan	1185.15*	1371.00	1289.98	1331.53
6. Himachal Pradesh	Total	623.14*	634.46	679.78	720.90
	Plan	223.45*	257.90	274.74	276.30
	Non-Plan	399.69*	376.56	405.04	444.50
7. Karnataka	Total	3501.29*	3597.68	3798.90	4289.44
	Plan	796.05*	872.98	1023.80	1141.60
	Non-Plan	2705.24	2724.70	2774.50	3147.80
8. Kerala	Total	1572.77	2654.69	2202.88	2333.40
	Plan	442.08	453.82	509.71	537.00
	Non-Plan	1130.69	2200.87	1693.17	1796.20
9. Madhya Pradesh	Total	2975.20*	3239.10	4105.36	4719.80
	Plan	1025.00*	1128.31	1355.62	1536.60
	Non-Plan	1950.20*	2110.79	2749.74	3183.20
10. Meghalaya	Total	188.31	191.92	266.11	295.01
	Plan	65.00	73.43	101.76	115.87
	Non-Plan	123.31	118.49	164.35	179.22
11. Nagaland	Total	201.56	320.31	344.34	353.86
	Plan	56.85	86.66	112.72	126.81
	Non-Plan	144.71	233.65	231.62	227.05
12. Orissa	Total	1289.85*	1682.23	2147.12	2333.08
	Plan	532.60*	564.90	774.62	896.83
	Non-Plan	757.25*	1117.33	1372.50	1436.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Punjab	Total	2231.81	3101.72	2594.87	3301.73
	Plan	440.00	556.89	617.91	763.69
	Non-Plan	1791.81	2544.83	1976.96	2538.04
14. Rajasthan	Total	2254.71*	2220.69	2883.16	2905.24
	Plan	532.26*	640.59	943.40	842.36
	Non-Plan	1722.45*	1580.10	1939.76	2062.88
15. Sikkim	Total	61.58	103.93	120.44	125.20
	Plan	35.00	60.03	68.95	74.48
	Non-Plan	26.58	43.95	51.49	50.72
16. Tripura	Total	208.88	259.31	311.61	354.49
	Plan	68.00	122.20	146.65	163.41
	Non-plan	140.88	137.11	164.96	191.08

STATEMENT-II

Resources raised by States and amounts received from the Centre
(Figures in Rs. Crores)

States	Source of receipt	1984-85* (A/c)	1985-86** (A/c)	1986-87** (R E.)	1987-88** (B E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	1) Resources raised by the State	2920.40	2671.21	3082.57	4119.73
	2) Amount received from the Centre	1058.36	1563.49	1549.28	863.50
	3) Total receipt (1+2)	3978.76	4234.70	4631.85	4983.23
2. Bihar	1) Resources raised by the State	354.00	774.23	1597.75	1692.32
	2) Amount received from the Centre	1467.41	1992.94	1960.20	2128.08
	3) Total receipt (1+2)	1821.41	2767.17	3557.95	3820.38
3. Gujarat	1) Resources raised by the State	1442.57	1868.88	2527.23	2311.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2) Amount re- ceived from the Centre	777.47	980.06	1205.55	1192.99
	3) Total re- ceipt (1+2)	2220.04	2848.94	3732.78	3504.59
4. Haryana	1) Resources raised by the State	1256.27	1488.48	1392.45	1474.22
	2) Amount received from the Centre	290.69	390.84	498.97	507.09
	3) Total re- ceipt (1+2)	1546.96	1879.32	1891.42	1981.31
5. Himachal Pradesh	1) Resources raised by the State	280.00	219.73	228.43	258.79
	2) Amount re- ceived from the Centre	320.99	449.20	454.38	457.47
	3) Total receipt (1+2)	600.99	668.93	682.81	716.26
6. Karnataka	1) Resources raised by the State	2579.41	2341.15	2398.72	2951.33
	2) Amount re- ceived from the Centre	735.33	1559.28	1019.28	1080.02
	3) Total receipt (1+2)	3314.74	3900.43	3418.00	4031.35
7. Kerala	1) Resources raised by the State	1580.70	1692.75	1251.54	1445.97
	2) Amount re- ceived from the Centre	472.89	993.01	789.64	769.54
	3) Total receipt (1+2)	2053.59	2685.76	2041.18	2215.51

	1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Orissa		1) Resources raised by the State	521 81	938 51	1089 35	1169.64
		2) Amount received from the Centre	631.77	735 95	1003 16	1155 20
		3) Total receipt (1+2)	1153 58	1674.46	2092 51	2324 84
9. Rajasthan		1) Resources raised by the State	1512 85	1260 66	1556 16	1631 32
		2) Amount received from the centre	740 43	1005 74	1237 64	1139 90
		3) Total receipt (1+2)	2253 28	2266 40	2793 80	2771 22

* Finance Accounts

** State Budgets

Premium collected by L.I.C.

2589. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the premiums collected by Life Insurance Corporation for socially oriented schemes during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the loans advanced by life Insurance Corporation during the last three years, with State/Union Territory-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) The amount of premiums collected by Life Insurance Corporation in each State/Union Territory during the last three years is given below in Statement-I. There is no separate classification as premium for socially oriented schemes.

(b) The amount of loans advanced by Life Insurance Corporation in each State/Union Territory during the last three years is given below in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I*Premiums collected by Life Insurance Corporation*

(Rs. in Crores)

State/Union Territory	Premium collected during the year		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.23	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.20	—
Andhra Pradesh	115.57	139.44	168.40
Assam	23.15	25.16	39.07
Bihar	55.21	63.70	74.66
Chandigarh	7.33	8.21	—
Delhi	93.68	105.45	151.80
Goa	4.14	5.32	8.97
Gujarat	125.41	143.81	167.00
Haryana	22.23	26.70	63.62
Himachal Pradesh	4.53	5.45	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6.68	8.22	10.06
Karnataka	106.89	123.96	139.52
Kerala	58.14	66.39	80.12
Madhya Pradesh	57.61	67.57	81.99
Maharashtra	316.74	344.95	384.85
Manipur	1.15	1.40	—
Meghalaya	1.71	2.59	—
Mizoram	0.16	0.17	—
Nagaland	1.03	1.43	—
Orissa	17.73	21.80	27.54
Pondicherry	1.24	1.19	—

1	2	3	4
Punjab	50.97	57.05	44.26
Rajasthan	54.57	62.85	76.19
Sikkim	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	122.78	140.79	163.02
Tripura	1.40	1.67	—
Uttar Pradesh	215.96	176.62	204.85
West Bengal	153.13	172.87	199.44
Total	1619.29	1775.19	2085.36

STATEMENT-II

Loans advanced by Life Insurance Corporation

(Rs in crores)

State/Union Territory	Loans advanced during the year		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	30.35	39.17	32.27
Assam	5.33	7.52	4.99
Bihar	17.11	8.81	14.19
Delhi	8.63	36.26	10.37
Goa	0.80	0.50	—
Gujarat	49.03	60.20	78.14
Haryana	16.88	29.98	17.20
Himachal Pradesh	1.81	1.85	2.10
Jammu & Kashmir	5.52	5.30	4.24
Karnataka	26.77	27.61	19.79
Kerala	30.90	28.60	32.84
Madhya Pradesh	25.99	31.17	25.15
Maharashtra	67.83	68.97	71.46

1	2	3	4
Manipur	0.67	1.19	0.48
Meghalaya	4.17	4.07	4.80
Nagaland	1.75	0.70	1.27
Orissa	11.90	18.42	19.12
Pondicherry	—	—	0.25
Punjab	19.82	24.43	21.21
Rajasthan	18.92	20.80	29.15
Tamil Nadu	51.25	59.70	64.81
Tripura	2.07	1.67	2.19
Uttar Pradesh	55.56	60.06	67.70
West Bengal	27.34	26.25	26.83
Total	480.40	563.23	550.55

Fire accidents in tobacco and cotton godowns in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh

2590. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3178 on 18 March, 1987 regarding fire accidents in tobacco and cotton godowns in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) the position of claims stated as outstanding; and

(b) whether investigations into any of the claims have been completed and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Centrally sponsored schemes

2591. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the centrally sponsored schemes of his Ministry being implemented in the State of Goa;

(b) the salient features of each of these schemes;

(c) achievements made under these schemes; and

(d) amount spent on each of them for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The following centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State of Goa;

(i) Rural Fuelwood Plantation and afforestation of ECO-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas.

(ii) Assistance for the development of National Parks.

(iii) Assistance for development of Sanctuaries.

(iv) Centre-State Coordinated Programme on Environment.

(b) The Salient features of each of these schemes are shown in Statement-I given below.

(c) Achievements made under these schemes are shown in the Statement-II given below.

(d) Central assistance provided for each of these schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement-III given below.

STATEMENT-I

Salient features of centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the state of Goa

(i) Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan areas

The objective of the scheme is to meet the fuelwood, fodder and small timber requirement of the rural people in and around their villages. The pattern of central assistance is on 50:50 basis.

(ii) Assistance for the development of National Parks

To help in effective protection and proper habitat development for animal/wildlife species within and around the national parks and sanctuary Central assistance is provided 100 per cent on the approved items of expenditure.

(iii) Assistance for development of sanctuaries.

To help in effective protection and

proper habitat development for sanctuaries within and around sanctuaries. Central assistance is provided 100 per cent on the approved items of expenditure.

(iv) Centre-State Coordinated Programme on Environment.

The scheme envisages setting up of technical cell for environment in Goa. The assistance provided is for salaries of technical staff and marginal supporting staff.

STATEMENT-II

Achievements made under the centrally sponsored schemes in the state of Goa

(i) Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan areas.

Year	Plantations raised (ha)
1984-85	150
1985-86	210
1986-87	600

(ii) Assistance for the development of national parks

One national park was provided central assistance

(iii) Assistance for development of sanctuaries

One sanctuary was provided central assistance

(iv) Centre-state coordinated programme on environment

The scheme was sanctioned only on 31.3.1987.

STATEMENT III

Central assistance provided for the centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the state of Goa

Scheme	Year	Central Grant released
1. Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas.	1984-85	nil
	1985-86	12.50
	1986-87	15.00
(ii) & (iii) Assistance for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	1984-85	nil
	1985-86	nil
	1986-87	4.70
(iv) Centre-State Coordinated Programme on Environment.	1984-85	nil
	1985-86	nil
	1986-87	2.09

Specialised nature of General Studies**Question Paper of Civil Service (Preliminary) Examination 1987**

2592. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question paper on General Studies in Civil Service (Preliminary) Examination 1987 contained many questions which required specialised knowledge of agriculture science and it was not conforming to the stipulation that the question in general studies would require from candidates knowledge normally expected of an educated person;

(b) whether any representations have been received by UPSC in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether any action has been taken to protect the interests of non-agriculture candidates in the exam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. The question paper on General Studies in the Civil Services (Preliminary) 1987 Examination did not contain any question that required a specialised knowledge of any subject including Agriculture. It conformed to the stipulations that the questions in the paper required knowledge as would be expected of a well educated person.

(b) and (c). Representations from two candidates out of a total of 82, 842 who appeared in the General Studies paper have been received in this regard, in the UPSC.

(d) and (e). The representations were duly considered by UPSC. The question paper in General Studies contained 150 questions and was designed and set by a group of academic experts from diverse disciplines in such a manner that no candidate belonging to any particular discipline was adversely affected or received an undue advantage.

Achievement under Tribal Sub-Plan in Goa

2593. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total special Central Assistance given to Goa since the inception of Tribal Sub-Plan; and

(b) the achievements under Tribal Sub-Plan in Goa, Daman and Diu during the same period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Central Government had released from the year 1976-77 till June 1987 Rs. 103.21 lakhs to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, as Special Central Assistance as additive to the Tribal Sub-Plan of Daman.

(b) Tribal Sub-Plan is an area development programme with particular focus and emphasis on raising the Scheduled Tribe families above the poverty-line, through the implementation of family oriented programmes under various sectors, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, co-operation, social services, forestry, cottage and small industries, education, health, etc. The number of tribal families economically assisted through these programmes over the years since the Sixth Plan is as given below:—

Period	No. of families
1980-85	3226
1985-86	741

Period	No. of families
1986-87	598
1987-88 (upto May 1987)	62

[Translation]

Fall in value of rupee

2594. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Indian rupee has fallen down considerably as compared to other currencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of its impact during the current financial year, specially on imports and exports; and

(c) the details regarding fall in value of Indian rupee in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The average value of Rupee vis-a-vis major international currencies during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 was as follows:—

	Rupees per unit of foreign currency		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
U.S. Dollars	11 8886	12 2349	12 7782
Pound Sterling	14 8668	16 8467	19.0722
Deutsche Mark	3 9877	4 5553	6 2970
Japanese Yen	0 0487	0 0562	0.0802
French Franc	1 3006	1.4908	1 9290
Canadian Dollars	9.0065	8.8892	9 3095

1	2	3	4
Australian Dollar	9.8944	8 4364	8.4913
Swiss Franc	4.7797	5.4688	7.6068

The exchange rate of rupee is determined with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. Thus the exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis other currencies moves upward or downward depending upon fluctuations in the value of the currencies constituting the basket. In a regime of floating exchange rates, frequent movements in exchange parity rates is a normal phenomenon.

It is not possible to isolate the impact of exchange rate movements on country's trade and other financial transactions, particularly when the level of such transactions is influenced by a large number of other contributory factors.

[English]

Brain drain among skilled personnel

2595. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physicians, surgeons, medical experts, scientists, engineers and other technical and skilled personnel who migrate from India to other countries every year; and

(b) the steps taken to stop this type of brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) It has not been possible to maintain a list of Indian physicians, surgeons, medical experts, scientists and other technical personnel who migrate from India to other countries

every year. Hence, exact figures are not available.

(b) A number of steps has been taken to induce Indian scientists and technologists to pursue their interests within the country. Some of these are:

- The scheme of flexible complementing/merit promotion is being introduced in all the scientific departments/ organisations.
- Programmes have been launched through which core group of scientists are created in the country with all the necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- Special schemes are being implemented to provide assistance to scientists for attending international conferences besides enabling younger scientists to attend specialised training programmes outside India.
- There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists' Pool. A provision has also been made for the creation of supernumerary posts.
- New scientific departments/ organisations such as Departments of Bio-technology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Tele-matics have been set up and

- some of these are in high technology areas. These are likely to provide satisfying job opportunities for the scientists, technologists and doctors.
- The financial allocation for science and technology activities has been increased substantially over the successive Five Year Plans.
- Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers has been made to scientific institutions to improve the organisational efficiency and working conditions of scientists.

CBI raids

2596. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI had raided the offices/establishments and houses of a number of high officials in Government and private offices on July 28, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of estimated cost of goods seized; and

(c) the number of persons and firms against whom action has been taken on the basis of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the items, both movable/immovable discovered during the course of these searches are given below:—

Cash, Bank Balances,	Rs. 9.49
FDRs, NSCs and	lakhs.
Shares etc.	

Movable assets like TVs, VCRs, Jewellery and house hold items etc.	Rs. 22.65 lakhs.
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Immovable assets like house, flats and land.	33.28 lakhs.
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Besides, a large number of incriminating documents concerning transactions in movable/immovable properties etc. were also recovered which are under scrutiny.

(c) All the cases are under investigation and appropriate action will be taken based on the findings of the CBI.

Reframing of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules

2597. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reframed the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Rules for implementing the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the reframing of the Rules; and

(c) by when these will be framed and whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The work of implementation of Fourth Pay Commission Recommendations relating to reframing of the Service rules of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service is in progress. Copies of the Revised Rules as and when notified will be made available to the Parliament Secretariat.

Income tax outstanding in Delhi

2598. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income Tax assesseees in whose cases demand for more than rupees one lakh is outstanding in the Income Tax Department, Delhi, year-wise, for the last two years and the amount of actual demand thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the outstanding demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.

GADHVI): (a) Information relating to Income Tax assesseees of Delhi charge, in whose cases demand is outstanding for more than Rs. 1 lakh, year-wise and the actual demand, will have to be collected from the field formations which will involve huge efforts and time. If any such information about any particular assessee is required, the same can be collected and made available to the Hon'ble Member. However, information regarding assesseees of Delhi charge who owe more than Rs. 10 lakhs as Income-tax to the Department is given below:—

Year	No. of assessee	Demand outstanding (Rs. in crores)
<u>1986</u>		
(as on 31.3.86)	320	314.83
<u>1987</u>		
(as on 31 3.87)	459	471.03

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law, are taken from time to time by the concerned authorities for recovery reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include, inter-alia, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals. These also include resorting to the proceedings under section 226(3) of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

Opening of Bank branches in Maharashtra

2599. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked nationalised banks not to open new branches in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the period upto which this ban is likely to remain in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Agro-forestry

2600. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop agro-forestry scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage the farmers and rural landless under this schemes; and

(d) whether under 'Tree Patta' scheme the allotment of land for tree plantation is

being encouraged by some State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The efforts are being made primarily to induce the farmers having marginal/sub-marginal lands to take up mixed cropping of tree crops and food/commercial crops. Simultaneously the State Governments have been directed to lease wastelands to landless and rural poor with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands. The National Wastelands Development Board Schemes and Rural Development Schemes are promoting a country wide net work of decentralized people's nurseries for giving a boost to Agro-forestry and farm forestry.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Tree Patta or similar leasing Schemes have been initiated by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. Under this Scheme wastelands are being provided to landless and rural poor exclusively for tree planting. The beneficiaries are given usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on the allotted lands

Setting up of electronic telephone equipment plant

2601. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-resident Indians have set up electronic telephone equipment plant in technical collaboration with West Germany;

(b) if so, at what place and the cost of the project;

(c) the capacity of that plant and the

expected time when it will go into production;

(d) the extent of employment opportunity generated by that plant; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) One letter of intent has been issued to an NRI for manufacture of electronic telephone instruments in technical collaboration with West Germany (M/s Siemens AG). The plant has not yet been set up.

(b) The project is proposed to be set up in a permissible area of Haryana. The investment in Capital Goods is proposed to be of the order of Rs 33 lakhs

(c) The licensed capacity of the project is 2.0 lakh numbers and production is expected to commence by mid-1988.

(d) and (e). Job opportunity for about 100 persons is expected to be generated by the plant, when set up

Per Capita Income of States

2602. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of five States having lowest per capita income;

(b) the States whose per capita income has decreased in the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to improve their per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The official estimates of per capita income released by the respective State Governments for the latest three years namely, 1983-84 to 1985-86, both at current and constant (1970-71) prices, are given in the statement below. The statement shows that for the year 1983-84, the estimates of per capita income for all the States except Tripura and Mizoram are available and the five States having the lowest per capita income at current prices are Bihar, Orissa, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. For 1984-85, the estimates at current prices for Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura and for 1985-86 the estimates for Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura are not available. As such it is not possible to say whether the position of the five above-mentioned States has undergone any change subsequently

(b) The statement further shows that per capita income in respect of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan has declined during the last three years at constant prices.

(c) The Central Government has taken several steps to improve the position of such States. The important measures, among these are:

- (i) transfer of resources from the

Central Government to the State Governments for meeting their Plan expenditure according to a formula which is weighted in favour of the backward States whose per capita income is below the national average;

- (ii) devolution of non-Plan resources in accordance with the award of the Eighth Finance Commission which favours the backward States and seeks to reduce disparity between the States in addition to covering the revenue gap;
- (iii) providing special incentives in the form of investment subsidy and concessional finance for accelerating the industrial development of the industrially backward regions in the States; and
- (iv) while making statewise allocation of resources under the poverty alleviation programme, more emphasis is given to the incidence of poverty during the Seventh Plan, as compared to that in the Sixth Plan. Naturally, the States with higher poverty ratio will get higher allocation of funds for these programmes.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Income, 1983-84 to 1985-86

(Rupees)

State	At current prices			At Constant (1970-71) prices		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	(P)	(P)	(Q)	(P)	(P)	(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	1965	1996	2184	746	705	743
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2036	2160	N.A.	745	785	N.A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Assam	1862	1821	2017	586	584	604
4	Bihar	1284	1418	1548	458	476	488
5	Goa*	4062	4492	4782	1522	1600	1754
6	Gujarat	2768	2901	2772	968	970	862
7	Haryana	3037	3259	3669	1083	1110	1217
8	Himachal Pradesh	2226	2217	2542	768	716	788
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1976	2079	2173	663	664	673
10	Karnataka	1970	2189	2136	731	772	698
11	Kerala	1901	2076	2287	590	607	614
12	Madhya Pradesh	1712	1693	1988	602	574	623
13	Maharashtra	2990	3203	3430	1033	1017	1029
14	Manipur	1967	2202	2350	565	574	600
15	Meghalaya	1639	1727	N A	N C	N C	N C
16	Mizoram	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C
17	Nagaland	2931	N A	N A	N C	N C	N C
18	Orissa	1636	1534	N A	559	512	N A
19	Punjab	3732	4103	4416	1497	1566	1621
20	Rajasthan	2011	1990	2043	729	679	663
21	Sikkim	2072	2559	N A	1692@	1844@	N A
22	Tamil Nadu	1859	2128	2353	671	745	779
23	Tripura	N A	N A	N A	619	N A	N A
24	Uttar Pradesh	1659	1782	1988	575	580	587
25	West Bengal	2232	2594	2813	816	833	858

Q Quick Estimates

P Provisional

N A figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Govt

N C The estimates have not been compiled by the respective State Government even for a year

@ At 1980-81 prices

* Figures in respect of Goa, relate to the erstwhile U T

Source Directorates of Economics and Statistics of the State Govts

Note 1— Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable

Blanket permit scheme

2603. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced the introduction of blanket permit scheme;

(b) if so, the purpose of introducing such blanket permit scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India to give major thrust to exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) With effect from 8th June, 1987, a new Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme has been introduced, in lieu of the then existing RBI and ITC Blanket Permit Schemes. The new Scheme is more broad-based and flexible both as to eligibility of exporters and the purpose for which exchange can be drawn by holders against Blanket Permits. It allows a much greater degree of freedom to holders of the Blanket Permits to draw exchange for a number of additional items and has done away with monetary ceilings on expenditure on certain specified items. The maximum amount of foreign exchange for which exporters are eligible under the new Scheme is also considerably higher as compared to their aggregate foreign exchange entitlements under the old RBI and ITC Blanket Permit Schemes put together.

The basic objective behind introducing the new scheme is to encourage exports. It is a facility to exporters to undertake various export promotion and other business activities abroad including *inter-alia* foreign travel at short notice without approaching the RBI each time.

Tenure of Directors in State Bank of India

2604. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the restrictions placed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on the maximum period for which a director could hold office is not made applicable to State Bank of India and its associate banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the directors in State Bank of India who have been holding office continuously beyond 8 years have been transferred; and

(d) if not, the action taken/proposed to expedite the process of identification of suitable successors in respect of these directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The terms of office of Directors on the Central Board of State Bank of India (SBI) is governed by the relevant provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and not by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. At present, two directors on the Central Board of State Bank of India are holding office continuously beyond eight years pending appointment of their successors as required under the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. Appointment of a successor to one of the above two directors who is an Officer Director on the Central Board of SBI is subject to litigation in the Court and the cases are pending. Government have already initiated the process of identification of suitable successor in respect of the other director who is continuing beyond eight years on the Central Board of SBI.

Inter-transfer of officials in banks

2605. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Department in his Ministry has implemented the earlier decision of Government to inter-transfer officials above the scale-V in nationalised banks to remove vested interest;

(b) whether officers of senior scale are posted from other nationalised banks to State Bank of India, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether officials in scale-VI, scale-VII and scale-VIII (special) in State Bank of India have been posted at their places of their domicile if so, the details hereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government have advised the public sector banks to undertake an exercise for strengthening the Senior Management positions of the banks which do not have suitable officers within, by inducting officers from other banks. Actual appointments, when needed, are made in consultation with concerned organisations.

(c) State Bank of India has reported that 8 officers of Top Executive Grade Scale-VI, 6 officers of Top Executive Grade Scale-

VII and 1 officer of Top Executive Grade (special scale-I) have been posted at their respective places of domicile.

Financial assistance for development of wakfs in Kerala

2606. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the wakfs developed in the State of Kerala with the financial assistance from the Central Wakf Council;

(b) quantum of funds given by the Central Wakf Council to each of these Wakfs;

(c) whether Government propose to extend any financial help to develop more wakfs in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The following two wakfs have been developed in the State of Kerala with the loan assistance from the Central Wakf Council—

Name of the Wakf	Amount of Assistance given by the Council
1. Hashimiya Madrasa Wakf, Alleppy (Kerala)	Rs 2 00 lakhs
2. Madrasa Darussalam Yateem Khana, Tellicherry (Kerala)	Rs 11 90 lakhs

(c) and (d). Loan assistance to Wakf Boards/Wakfs for development of their urban wakf properties against viable schemes is given by the Central Wakf Council and not by the Central Government. The Council will duly consider and decide upon the grant of such assistance to other such proposals also from Kerala as and when these are received. There is currently no proposal from Kerala with CWC.

Lion tailed monkey

2607. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study regarding the endangered species of lion tailed monkeys found in the silent valley forests of Kerala has been made;

(b) if so, the details indicating the number of the species;

(c) whether there is increase/decrease in their population over the last three years; and

(d) the steps the Government have taken to protect these species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Zoological Survey of India have conducted a survey of the lion-tailed monkey in the country from 1980 to 1983, according to which the number of the species in the silent valley forests of Kerala is approximately 300

(c) The number of the lion-tailed monkeys in the country, according to this enumeration, is approximately 1760, whereas their population in 1975 in the country was estimated at 800, including 150 in the silent valley.

(d) steps taken to protect the species include:

- (i) Inclusion of the species in Schedule 1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 so as to provide total protection against commercial exploitation and hunting.
- (ii) Provision of Strict protection to the lion-tailed monkey and its habitat in 3 national parks and 11 sanctuaries.

Regulation on functioning of leasing companies

2608. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

introduce laws to regulate the functioning of leasing companies;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any suggestions have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of wet land and coastal eco-system centre

2609. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up centre for wet land and coastal eco-system, at Institute for Coastal and Offshore Research INCOR at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Sportsmen

2610. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give loans to sportsmen to start their own business or industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that there is no scheme under which loans are granted exclusively to sportsmen for starting business or industry. However, requests for loans from sportsmen are considered on merits alongwith others under the existing schemes.

Electronics units in Public Sector

2612. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the location of existing electronics units in the public sector, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is proposed that new electronic units shall be established preferentially in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The list of existing electronic units in central public sector and the locations thereof are given in the statement below.

(b) There is no proposal to set up new public sector electronic units at present.

STATEMENT

Electronic units in central public sector and locations thereof

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	Bharat Dynamics Limited	Hyderabad
2.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Bangalore, Machilipatnam, Madras, Panchkula, Pune and Sahibabad
3.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Bangalore and Bhopal
4.	Central Electronics Limited	Sahibabad
5.	CMC Limited	Secundrabad
6.	Electronics Corporation of India Limited	Hyderabad
7.	ET&T	New Delhi
8.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	Hyderabad and Lucknow
9.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited	Bangalore
10.	Hindustan Teleprinters Limited	Madras
11.	Indian Telephone Industries Limited	Bangalore, Manakapur, Naini, Palghat, Rai Bareli and Srinagar
12.	Instrumentation Limited	Kota
13.	Semiconductor Complex Limited	Mohali

Yashpal Committee report on R&D activities in high altitude region

2613. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5980 on 9 April 1986 regarding Yashpal Committee Report on R&D activities in high altitude regions and state:

(a) whether any action has been initiated on the report of the 13 Member Panel headed by Prof. Yashpal with regard to the research and development activities in high altitude regions, particularly those around the Himalayas;

(b) if so, a brief outlines of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which any action will be initiated and the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests have taken steps to establish an autonomous institute "Govind Ballabh Pant Himalaya Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan" which will be located in Almora Distt. of Uttar Pradesh. The Institute has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on July 14, 1987.

The main objectives of the Institute are (I) to evolve integrated management strategies and demonstrate their efficacy for conservation of natural resources and sustained development of the Himalayan Region; and (II) to be the focal point for integrated policy planning in the area of research and development, training and education, public awareness and for

undertaking field action projects in the fragile eco-system.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid from Asian Development

2614. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has extended a total of \$21 million (about Rs. 25 crores) in two loans to India to help finance a polyster yarn project; if so, which is the project concerned;

(b) whether the Bank has also approved equity investment of Rs. 3.5 crores in a firm; and

(c) if so, which is this firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Board of Directors of ADB have approved extending financial assistance from the Bank to M/s. D.C.L. Ployster Limited for their polyster yarn project. The assistance package includes an equity investment of \$3.0 million in the firm in addition to a loan assistance of \$21.0 million.

Contraband seized in coastal Gujarat

2615. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contraband goods seized on the coast of Gujarat during the period January-June, 1987;

(b) the value of the goods seized;

(c) the number of customs boats operating on the Gujarat Coast at present; and

(d) whether Government propose to strengthen the Gujarat Coast to check the

smuggling from Pakistan to India and from Indian side to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Seizure of Narcotics

2616. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantities of narcotics have been seized in various parts of the country during the last two months,

(b) if so, the places from where these

narcotics have been seized indicating the quantity seized therefrom;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the persons who are indulging in smuggling of narcotics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). As a result of constant vigil by the enforcement agencies against drug-trafficking, significant quantities of various drugs were seized in different parts of the country in the last two months. The important cases of seizures in June and July 1987 are shown in the statement given below indicating the quantities seized and places of seizure

(d) Appropriate action under the law has been taken against the persons arrested in these cases

STATEMENT

S.No	Date of seizure	Type of drug	Quantity (in Kgs)	Place of seizure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4-6-1987	Charas	445 000	Indo-Pak border
2.	4-6-1987	Heroin	5 620	Bombay airport
3.	10-11-/6/87	Heroin	198 975 91 270	Jodhpur Bikaner
4	12-6-1987	Heroin	3 375	Bombay
5.	16-6-1987	Heroin	3 000	Bombay airport
6.	17-6-1987	Ganja	260 000	West Dinajpur (West Bengal)
7.	18-6-1987	Ganja	110 000	Nirappakar (Kerala)
8	22-6-1987	Heroin	5 000	Bombay
9.	30-6-1987	Ganja	310 000	East Champaran (Bihar)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	2-7-1987	Hashish	4365.000	Bombay
11.	6-7-1987	Heroin	9.200	Delhi
12.	7-7-1987	Heroin	11.980	Bombay airport
13.	8-7-1987	Ganja	217.000	West Champaran (Bihar)
14.	14-7-1987	Opium	60.300	Bhilwara (Raj)
15.	20-7-1987	Mandrax Tab. Heroin	40.000 0.800	Bombay Bombay
16.	20-7-1987	Heroin	88.200	Bombay airport
17.	20-7-1987	Heroin	4.400	Bombay airport
18.	21-7-1987	Ganja	210.000	East Champaran (Bihar)

Increase in price of gold

2617. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy increase in the prices of gold in the recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the minimum and maximum level of gold price in the open market during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the price of gold during the first week of June, 1987; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to control and reduce the present price of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum and maximum price of gold in the Bombay market during the last three years was as under:

Year	(per 10 grms. of standard gold)	
	Minimum Price	Maximum Price
1984	Rs. 1860	Rs. 2035
1985	Rs. 1945	Rs. 2235
1986	Rs. 2070	Rs. 2430

(c) Price of gold during the first week of June, 1987 in Bombay market was as under:—

1.6.87	Rs. 2795 (per 10 gms of standard gold)
2.6.87	Rs. 2805
3.6.87	Rs. 2805
4.6.87	Rs. 2790
5.6.87	Rs. 2775
6.6.87	Rs. 2770

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Letters of Members of Parliament pending with Central Board of Direct Taxes

2618. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament and VIPs which are still pending in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (i) upto 6 months; (ii) 6-12 months; and (iii) more than one year; and

(b) by when these letters are expected to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) As on 15.7.1986, there were 90 VIP/MP references pending in the Central Board of Direct Taxes. During the period 15.7.1986 to 15.7.1987, 562 references were received. 572 references were disposed off in the corresponding period, leaving a pendency of 80 such references,

(i) 72 were pending for less than six months,

(ii) 8 were pending for 6-12 months, and

(iii) None was pending for more than one year.

(b) In view of the complexities involved in each such case, it is difficult to lay down any target dates for their disposal. However, highest priority is attached to the disposal of such references.

Seizure of snake skin by DRI

2619. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) Bombay have recently seized snake skins worth Rs. 20 lakhs,

(b) if so, details thereof,

(c) the details of the arrests made in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d) On 18th July, 1987, the Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bombay, seized 41725 pieces of snake skins approximately valued at Rs. 20.86 lakhs at Victoria Docks, Bombay. The snake skins were recovered from a consignment of 28 cases of cotton bed sheets tendered for export to Dubai by M/s Poonam Textiles, Bombay. The Consignee is M/s Somji and Company, Dubai. Further investigations are in progress.

In the interest of the effective investigations, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Introduction of Provident Fund linked insurance scheme by U.T.I.

2621. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund linked insurance scheme has been introduced by Unit Trust of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

Sale of Narcotics Drugs

2622. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether sale of drugs such as brown sugar is a non-bailable offence;

(b) if so, whether most of those arrested for such sales are released on bail; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The illicit sale of narcotic drugs, including brown sugar, is a non-bailable offence. A large number of persons have been arrested for different types of drug offences. The information relating to the number of persons arrested for illicit sales of narcotic drugs and those released on bail has to be collected from different enforcement agencies of the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territories who have been empowered for enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. The collection of such

information from all over the country would take time and may not be commensurate with the results. However out of 24 arrests made by the Narcotics Control Bureau in Delhi in 1987 so far, only three persons were reportedly released on bail. The enforcement agencies are expected to oppose applications for bail in non-bailable offence cases and file appeals in higher courts where such persons are released on bail.

Smuggling of gold and synthetic fibre

2623. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale smuggling of gold and synthetic fibres in India;

(b) if so, the estimated volumes of such smuggling in the last two years; and

(c) steps taken to check the drain on the country's foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that gold and synthetic fabrics continue to be sensitive to smuggling into the country.

(b) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, it is not feasible to estimate the volume of smuggling of gold and synthetic fabrics.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country and particularly in the vulnerable areas of our land borders and coastline. The trends in smuggling and the seizures made are closely monitored for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

The offenders are penalised departmentally and are also prosecuted in

Courts of Law. In appropriate cases, they are subjected to action under COFEPOSA as well.

Impact of Import of electronic items

2624 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the existing import-export policy, import of gifts upto Rs. 1250/- including electronic items upto Rs. 500/- is permitted over and above the personal baggage;

(b) if so, whether the volume of such gifts parcels from Gulf countries is large enough to affect the country's electronic industry; and

(c) if so, steps taken to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Under Imports, Control Order, 1955, goods for personal use upto Rs. 1250/- including consumer electronic items upto Rs. 500/- are permitted without the requirement of producing an import licence. Except bonafide gifts upto Rs. 200/- in value, all other goods under the category are chargeable to duty.

(b) and (c). No separate record

regarding gift parcels of electronic items imported from Gulf countries is maintained. However, permissible limit for import of electronic items is not considered of such an order as would adversely affect the domestic electronic industry.

Wildlife sanctuaries

2625. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Wildlife sanctuaries in the country; State-wise;

(b) the rare animals that are there with their numbers;

(c) whether Ushakothi sanctuary in Orissa is included in this list; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A state-wise list of wildlife sanctuaries is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) A list of rare animals and the approximate numbers of those species for which information is available is given in Statement-II below. No census has been carried out in respect of other animals.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Wildlife sanctuaries in India

S.No. Name of Sanctuary

District(s)

1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
1.	Barren Island	Andamans
2.	Crocodile	Andamans
3.	Narcondum	Andamans
4.	North Reef	Andamans

1	2	3
5.	South Sentinal <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	Andamans
1	Coringa	East Godavari
2.	Eturnagaram	Warangal
3	Kawal	Adilabad
4	Kinnersani	Khammam
5	Kolleru	West Godavari
6	Lanjamadugu	Adilabad
7	Manjira	Medak
8	Nagarjunasagar	Guntur Prakasam Kurnool Mehboobnagar Nalgonda
9	Nelapattu	Nellore
10	Pakhal	Warangal
11	Papikonda	East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam
12	Pocharam	Medak
13	Pranahita	Adilabad
14	Pulicat	Nellore
15	Sri Venkateswara <i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	Chittoor
1	Itanagar	Lower Subansiri
2	Lali	East Siang
3	Mahao	Bibang Valley
4	Pakhul <i>Assam</i>	East Kameng
1	Barnadi	Kamrup
2	Garampani	Sibsagar
3	Laokhowa	Naogaon
4	Manas	Kamrup & Goalpara

1	2	3
5	Nameri	Sonitpur
6	Orang	Darrang
7	Pabha	Lakhimpur
8	Pabitora	Nadgaon
9	Sonai Rupai	Darrang
	<i>Bihar</i>	
1	Bhimbandh	Monghyr
2	Dalma	Singhbhum
3	Gautam Budha	Gaya
4	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
5	Kaimur	Rohtas
6	Lawalong	Hazaribagh
7	Mahuadaur	Palamau
8	Palamau	Palamau
9	Rajgir	Nalanda
10	Topchanchi	Dhanbad
11	Udaipur	Champaram
12	Valmikinagar	Champaran
	<i>Delhi</i>	
1	Indira Priyadarshani	Delhi
	<i>Goa</i>	
1	Bhagvan Mahavir	Goa
2	Bondla	Goa
3	Cotigao	Goa
	<i>Gujarat</i>	
1	Barda	Jamnagar
2	Dhumkhal	Rajpipla Bharuch
3	Gir	Junagadh
4	Hingoldaghn	Rajkot

1	2	3
5	Jessore	Banaskantha
6	Kachchh Desert	Kachchh
7	Khijadiya	Jamnagar
8	Marine	Jamanagar
9	Nalsarovar	Ahmedabad & Surendranagar
10	Narayan Sarovar	Kachchh
11	Ratanmahal	Panch Mahals
12	Wild Ass	Surendranagar
	Haryana	
1	Bhindwas	Rohtak
2	Chilchalla	Kurukshetra
3	Nahar	Rohtak
4	Sultanpur	Gurgaon

S. No.	Name	Important species
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
1	Bandli	Bharal Leopard
2	Chail	Cheer pheasant, Leopard-cat
3	Daranghati I & II	Musk deer
4	Darlaghat	Pheasants
5	Gamgul Siya-Behi	Leopard, Musk deer
6	Gobindsagar	Waterfowl
7	Kalatop & Khajjar	Serrow Black Bear
8	Kanawar	Manal, Musk deer, Tahr
9	Khokhan	Tahr Monal
10	Kias	Tahr, Monal
11	Kugti	Snow Leopard, Ibex, Western Tragopa
12	Lippa Asrang	Ibex, Musk deer
13	Majathal Hasrang	Leopard, Cheer Pheasant
14.	Manali	Tahr Serrow, Musk deer Monal

1	2	3
15.	Naggu	Leopard, Musk deer
16.	Nainadevi	Peafowl, Leopard
17.	Pong Dam	Waterfowl
18.	Raksham Chitkul	Bharal, Musk deer
19.	Renuka	Python
20.	Ruppi Bhawa	Ibex Musk deer
21.	Sechu Tun Nala	Musk deer, Ibex
22.	Shikari Devi	Monal
23.	Shilli	Leopard
24.	Simbalbara	Pangolin
25.	Simla Water Catchment Area	Leopard
26.	Talra	Monal
27.	Tirihan	Tahr, Musk deer, Western Tragopan
28.	Tundah	Tahr, Ibex

S. No.	Name of Sanctuary	District(s)
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
1.	Baltal	Srinagar
2.	Changthang	Leh
3.	Gulmarg	Baramulla
4.	Hirapora	Srinagar
5.	Hokersar	Srinagar
6.	Jasrota	Jammu
7.	Lachipora	Baramulla
8.	Limber	Baramulla
9.	Nandani	Jammu
10.	Overa	Srinagar
11.	Ramnagar Rakh	Jammu
12.	Surinsar Mensar Patwar	Jammu

1	2	3
<i>Karnataka</i>		
1.	Adichuncha Nagiri	Mandya
2.	Arabithitto	Mysore
3.	Bhadra	Shimoga & Chickmaglur
4.	Billigiri Rangasamy	Mysore
5.	Brahmagiri	Coorag
6.	Dandeli Game	Dharwad
7.	Ghataprabha	Belgaum
8.	Melkote Temple	Mandya
9.	Mokambika	Shimoga
10.	Nagu	Mysore
11.	Ranganthitto	Mysore
12.	Ranebennur Black Buck	Dharwad
13.	Sttihalli	Shimoga
14.	Sharavathy Valley	Shimoga
15.	Someshwara	Shimoga
16.	Tungabhadra	Shimoga
<i>Kerala</i>		
1.	Aralam	Cannanore
2.	Chimmony	Quilon
3.	Chinnar	Idukki
4.	Idukki	Idukki
5.	Neyyar	Trivandrum
6.	Parambikulam	Palghat
7.	Peechi Vazhani	Trichur
8.	Peppara	Kottayam
9.	Shenduruny	Quilon
10.	Thattikad	Idukki

1	2	3
11.	Wynad	Calicut & Wynad
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
1.	Bor	Wardha
2.	Deulgaon Rehekuri (Black Buck)	Ahmednagar
3.	Dhakna Kolkaz	Amravati
4.	Great Indian Bustard	Solapur
5.	Karnala Bird	Raigad
6.	Kinwat	Yeotmal & Nanded
7.	Melghat	Amravati
8.	Nagzira	Bhandara
9.	Radhanagar	Kolhapur
10.	Tansa	Thane
11.	Yawal	Jalgaon
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
1.	Achanak Mar	Bilaspur
2.	Badalkhol	Raigarh
3.	Bagdara	Sidhi
4.	Barnawapara	Raipur
5.	Bhairamgarh	Bastar
6.	Bori	Hoshangabad
7.	Gandhi Sagar	Mandasaur
8.	Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard	Gwalior
9.	Gomarda	Raigarh
10.	Karerea Great Indian Bustard	Shivpuri
11.	Ken Gharial	Panna, Chatarpur
12.	Kharmore	Dhar

1	2	3
13	Kheoni	Dewas
14.	Narsingharh	Raigarh
15	National Chambal	Morena
16.	Nuradehi	Sagar, Damoh, Narsinghpur
17.	Pachmarhi	Hoshangabad
18.	Pamed	Bastar
19.	Panpatha	Shahdol
20	Palpur (Kund)	Morena
21	Pench	Seoni/Chhindwara
22	Phena	Mandla
23	Ratapani	Raisen
24	Sailana	Ratlam
25	Sanjay (Dubri)	Sidhi
26.	Semarsot	Sarguja
27	Singhori	Raisen
28	Sitanadi	Raipur
29	Son Gharial	Sidhi, Chahdol, Satna
30	Tamor Pingla	Sarguja
31	Udanti Wild Buffalo	Raipur
<i>Meghalaya</i>		
1.	Baghmara	West Garo Hills
2.	Nongkhylllem	East Khasi Hills
3.	Sijju	West Garo Hills
<i>Mizoram</i>		
1.	Dampa	Aizwal
<i>Nagaland</i>		
1.	Fakim	Tuensang
2.	Intanki	Kohima

1	2	3
3.	Pulicbadze	Kohima
4.	Rangapahar	Kohima
	<i>Orissa</i>	
1.	Baluknand	Puri
2.	Bhittar Kanika	Cuttack
3.	Chandka	Puri
4.	Chilka	Puri & Ganjam
5.	Debrigarh	Sambalpur
6.	Hadgarh	Keonjar, Mayurbhanj
7.	Khalasuni	Sambalpur
8.	Kothagarh	Phulbani
9.	Kuldiha	Balasore
10.	Lakhari	Ganjam
11.	Mahanadi Baisipalli	Puri
12.	Nandankanan	Puri
13.	Satkosia Gorge	Dhenkanal, Puri, Cuttack & Phulbani
14.	Simlipal	Mayurbhanj
15.	Sunabeda	Kalahandi
16.	Ushakothi	Sambalpur
	<i>Punjab</i>	
1.	Abohar Area	Ferozepur
2.	Bir Bunerheri	Patiala
3.	Bir Gurdial Puri	Patiala
4.	Bir Motibagh Patiala	Patiala
5.	Harike Lake	Amritsar
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
1.	Bhansroad Garh	Chittorgarh
2.	Darrah Game	Kota
3.	Jaisamand	Udaipur

1	2	3
4.	Jamwa Ramgarh	Jaipur
5.	Jawahar Sagar	Kota
6.	Kailadevi	Sawai Madhopur
7.	Kumbhalgarh	Udaipur
8.	Mt. Abu	Sirohi
9.	Nahargarh	Jaipur
10.	National Chambal	Kota
11.	Phulwari	Udaipur
12.	Ramgarh Vishdhari	Bundi
13.	Sariska	Alwar
14.	Sajjangarh	Ajmer
15.	Shergarh	Kota
16.	Sita Mata	Chittaurgarh
17.	Tal Chapper	Churu
18.	Todgarh Raoli	Ajmer
19.	Van Vihar	Dholapur
<i>Sikkim</i>		
1.	Fambung LHO	East Sikkim
2.	Kyonghosla	Rongchon
3.	Singhba	Yunuthang
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
1.	Anamalai	Coimbatore
2.	Kalkad	Tirunelveli
3.	Karikili	Chegalpattu
4.	Mudumalai	Nilgiris
5.	Mundanthurai	Tirunelveli
6.	Nilgiri Tahr	Nilgiris
7.	Point Calimere	Thanjavur

1	2	3
8.	Pulicate	Chengalpattu
9.	Vedanthangal	Chengalpattu
10.	Vettangudi	Ramunathapuram
	<i>Tripura</i>	
1.	Trishna	South Tripura
2.	Seharijala	West Tripura
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
1.	Chandra Prabha	Varanasi
2.	Chila	Garhwal
3.	Govind Pashuviyar	Uttarkashi
4.	Hastinapur	Meerut
5.	Kaimur	Mirzapur
6.	Katerniaghat	Bahraich
7.	Kedarnath	Chamoli
8.	Kishanpur	Lakhimpur Kheri
9.	Mahavir Swami	Lalitpur
10.	Motichur	Dehradun
11.	National Chambal	Lucknow
12.	Nawabganj	Unnao
13.	Rajaji	Shharanpur
14.	Ranipur	Banda
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
1.	Ballavpur	Birbhum
2.	Bethudahari	Nadia
3.	Buxa	Jalpaiguri
4.	Chaprameri	Jalpaiguri
5.	Gorumara	Jalpaiguri

1	2	3
6.	Halliday	24 Parganas
7.	Jaldapara	Jalpaiguri
8.	Lothian Island	24 Parganas
9.	Mahananda	Darjeeling
10.	Narendrapur	24 Parganas
11.	Parmadan	Nadia
12.	Raiganj	West Dinajpur
13.	Ramnabagan	Burdwan
14.	Sajnakhali	24 Parganas
15.	Sinchal	Darjeeling

STATEMENT-II

(a) *List of Rare Animals (as per schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Andaman Wild Pig. | 16. Ermine |
| 2. Bharal | 17. Fishing cat |
| 3. Binturong | 18. Four Horned antelope |
| 4. Black Buck | 19. Gangetic dolphin |
| 5. Brow-antlered deer or Thamin | 20. Bison or Gaur |
| 6. Himalayan Brown-bar | 21. Golden Cat |
| 7. Capped Langur | 22. Golden Langur |
| 8. Caracal | 23. Giant Squirrel |
| 9. Chinese pangolin | 24. Himalayan Ibex |
| 10. Chinkara or Indian Gazelle | 25. Himalayan Tahr |
| 11. Clouded Leopard | 26. Hispid Hare |
| 12. Crab-eating Macaque | 27. Hog badger |
| 13. Desert cat | 28. Hoolock |
| 14. Desert Fox | 29. Indian Elephant |
| 15. Dugong | 30. Indian Lion |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 31. Indian Wild Ass. | 54. Ratel |
| 32. Indian Wolf. | 55. Rhinoceros |
| 33. Kashmir Stag | 56. Rusty spotted cat |
| 34. Leaf Monkey | 57. Serow |
| 35. Leopard or Panther | 58. Otter |
| 36. Leopard Cat | 59. Sloth Bear |
| 37. Lesser or Red Panda | 60. Slow Loris |
| 38. Lion tailed macaque | 61. Small Travencore flying Squirrel |
| 39. Loris | 62. Snow Leopard. |
| 40. Little Indian Porpoise | 63. Snubfin dolphin |
| 41. Lynx | 64. Spotted Linsang |
| 42. Malabar Civet | 65. Swamp Deer |
| 43. Malay or sun Bear | 66. Takin or Mishmi Takin |
| 44. Marbled cat | 67. Tibetan Antelope or Chiru |
| 45. Markhor | 68. Tibetan Fox |
| 46. Mouse Deer | 69. Tibetan Gazelle |
| 47. Musk Deer | 70. Tibetan Wild Ass |
| 48. Nilgiri Tahr | 71. Tiger |
| 49. Ovis Ammon or Nyan | 72. Urial or Shapu |
| 50. Nilgiri Langur | 73. Wild Buffalo |
| 51. Pallas's Cat | 74. Wild Yak |
| 52. Pangolin | 75. Tibetan Wolf |
| 53. Pygmy hog | |

(b) Species of Animals and birds for which approximate population estimates are available.

1. Asiatic Lion	239	5. Wild Ass	1989
2. Kashmir Stag	554	6. Nilgiri Tahr	2200
3. Manipur Brow-antlered deer	35	7. Tiger	4005
4. Indian Rhinoceros	1200	8. Black Buck	24000

[Translation]

Income tax laws in Sikkim

2626. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMQOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the income tax laws for Sikkim and those for the rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loopholes in the law for Sikkim is being exploited to convert black-money into white openly; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Income-tax Act, 1961 does not extend to the State of Sikkim. However, the State Income-tax laws prevailing in Sikkim are still in force there.

(c) Some such attempts have come to the notice and appropriate action has been taken in such cases.

(d) An exercise to extend the direct taxes laws of India to the State of Sikkim has been taken up.

[English]

CBI Raids

2627. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation on 28 April, 1987 raided 33 places and registered cases against 16 Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the disproportionate assets and misuse of official position were unearthed; and

(c) action proposed against those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) On 28th April, 1987 the Central Bureau of Investigation conducted searches in 43 places and registered cases against 16 public servants.

(b) Details of the items, both movable/immovable, discovered during the course of above searches are given below:

Cash, Bank Balances	Rs. 4.18 lakhs
FDRs, NSCs and shares etc.	

Movable assets like TVs VCRs Jewellery and House-hold items etc.	Rs. 22.10 lakhs
--	-----------------

Immovable assets like house, flats and land.	Rs. 21.44 lakhs
--	-----------------

Besides, a large number of incriminating documents concerning transactions in movable/immovable properties etc. were also recovered which are under scrutiny.

(c) All the cases are under investigation and appropriate action will be taken based on the findings of the CBI.

Collection of arrears of income tax and wealth tax

2628. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by way of Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax since last three years and the arrears amount yet to be collected separately;

(b) the number of searches made and cases instituted for evasion of wealth-tax during the last three years (State and Union Territory-wise);

(c) whether any proposal to make easy the submission of returns by Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax payers is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a)

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Amount collected	
	Income-tax (including Corporation tax)	Wealth-tax
1984-85	4483.66	107 58
1985-86	5375.45	153 44
1986-87	6028.37	159 76

(Provisional)

Gross arrears of Income-tax demand pending for realisation (including demand not fallen due) as on 31.3.1987 amounted to Rs. 3424.49 crores (provisional). The amount of arrears in respect of wealth-tax yet to be collected as on 30.6 1986 was Rs 237 crores.

(b) The number of searches conducted under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the last 3 years, are as under —

1984-85	4345
1985-86	6431
1986-87	7054

The Department is not prohibited from taking any action under the Wealth-tax Act resulting out of a search authorised under the Income-tax Act. The number of prosecutions launched under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 in the last 3 years are as under:—

1984-85	51
1985-86	96
1986-87	110

The number being large, it will not be possible to furnish State and Union Territory-wise break-up.

(c) and (d). A Committee has been set up to review all statutory forms including returns.

Intensification of anti-smuggling measures by DRI

2629. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids and searches made by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence against smugglers and the result achieved during the last two years; and

(b) the details thereof and the value of goods seized, persons arrested, prosecuted and got convicted by DRI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land for cattle grazing

2630 SHRI SITARAM J GAVALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether certain areas earmarked for exclusive use for cattle grazing, popularly known as Gocharan land was being made available to village people of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli since Portuguese regime;

(b) whether this facility of providing Gocharan land to village people has now been stopped by Forest Department.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Administration of U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has made any other alternative arrangement for cattle grazing;

(e) if not, whether the Administration intends to provide this facility; and

(f) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (f) The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Income tax raids in Surat

2631. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies and building contractors in Surat City in Gujarat on whom income tax raids have been conducted from January 1985 to May, 1987;

(b) the amount of black money recovered; and

(c) the details of the punitive action taken or being taken against the persons who evaded income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Income tax exemption to donations to TB hospitals

2632. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government requested the Union Government to exempt the full amount donated to TB hospitals run by voluntary organisations from income tax; if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had requested the Union Government to grant cent per cent exemption from payment of income tax to the donations to voluntary organisations participating in the National T.B. Control

Programme by opening and running T.B. hospitals and to amend the provisions of Section 35CCA of the I.T. Act, 1961 in this regard.

(b) The request of Gujarat Government was not acceded to by the Union Government as the proposal did not fit into the objectives for which the provisions of Section 35CCA were enacted. Cent per cent deduction is admissible only in respect of the donations to the T.B. research institutes on fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in another provision of Section 35 of the I.T. Act. Donations to the hospitals existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for the purpose of profit are also entitled to deduction but only to the extent of 50% of the donations. The Gujarat Government was apprised of the above.

[English]

Drive against economic offenders in July 1987

2633 SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the month-wise details of the income tax raids made against economic offenders during the month of May to July, 1987;

(b) the value of unaccounted assets seized; and

(c) the number of raids made in the corresponding period of 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Department conducted the following searches in 1987 which resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets such as cash, jewellery and others as under:—

Period	No of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
May, 1987	547	766.26
June, 1987	472	429.11
July, 1987	1135	1832.62

(c) In the corresponding period of 1986, the searches were as under:—

Period	No of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs in lakhs)
May, 1986	304	379.80
June, 1986	208	269.43
July, 1986	450	420.34

Smuggled gold detected in Delhi and Bombay

2634. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of smuggled gold detected at the Bombay and Delhi Airports in 1987 so far;

(b) how this was disposed of;

(c) whether the disposal was by public auction or otherwise; and

(d) amount realised through the disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Reservation for SC/ST in Nationalised Banks

2635. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each nationalised bank in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up lower and higher posts reserved for them by each bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A statement showing the bank-wise number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985 and 1986 in officers, clerical & Sub-staff cadres is given below.

The banks have reported that all posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in these cadres could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible persons belonging to these communities.

STATEMENT

No. of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years of 1985 and 1986

(DATA PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Vacancies reserved during													
		1985							1986						
		Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		
		Offi- cer	Clerks	Sub- staff	Offi- cer	Clerks	Sub- staff	Offi- cer	Clerks	Sub- staff	Offi- cer	Clerks	Sub- staff	Offi- cer	Clerks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6	101	47	4	34	19	1	184	65	—	36	15		
2.	Punjab National Bank	82	460	237	42	175	90	36	466	214	17	143	66		
3.	New Bank of India	6	37	4	4	13	2	3	18	3	1	6	2		
4.	United Bank of India	10	122	17	5	61	10	5	71	13	2	31	4		
5.	Allahabad Bank	23	278	172	47	140	123	75	126	106	71	144	107		
6.	Syndicate Bank	79	256	54	40	121	21	8	135	81	4	35	34		
7.	Indian Bank	11	169	54	6	63	20	3	135	30	1	38	9		
8.	Punjab & Sind Bank	—	44	22	—	22	11	—	14	21	—	8	7		
9.	Dena Bank	33	29	9	16	42	9	3	15	20	2	14	22		
10.	Vijaya Bank	3	24	16	1	14	5	1	28	29	2	16	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Corporation Bank	23	88	27	11	35	12	9	67	23	4	24	9
12	Central Bank of India	8	208	127	8	125	51	38	158	1	19	79	5
13	Canara Bank	22	141	33	11	62	16	14	162	121	7	37	27
14	Indian Overseas Bank	27	153	63	21	153	79	5	139	74	10	124	61
15	Union Bank of India	78	191	79	46	189	148	33	171	93	26	190	151
16	UCO Bank	—	299	31	—	236	138	37	257	18	28	268	96
17	Bank of India	53	248	139	26	169	93	6	90	115	3	63	68
18	Bank of Baroda	11	126	91	5	100	15	16	39	33	8	13	13
19	Bank of Maharashtra	14	36	28	7	17	14	1	20	39	1	9	17
20	Andhra Bank	21	149	51	10	74	26	4	224	14	1	113	7
Total		510	3159	1300	310	1845	932	298	2519	1113	207	1391	730

[English]

Monitoring authority for various schemes

2636. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring authority has been established by Government to monitor and supervise the implementation of various schemes that are implemented by various Ministries of the Government;

(b) whether every Ministry has such independent monitoring authority of its own working under the direct supervision of the Ministry concerned;

(c) if not, what is the modus operandi of such monitoring authority; and

(d) if so, its method of working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Although no single authority has been set up to monitor and supervise the implementation of all the various schemes being implemented by the Ministries of the Central Government, the Ministry of Programme Implementation has been assigned the following tasks: (i) The monitoring of the 20-Point Programme in 32 States and Union Territories; (ii) The monitoring of the performance of certain important infrastructural sectors such as Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Shipping and Ports, Tele-communication, Fertilizer, Petroleum and Cement, and (iii) The monitoring of the implementation of all Central Sector Projects costing over Rs. 20 crores each.

(b) to (d). While the concerned Central Ministries involved in the implementation of these programmes and projects have also set up their own arrangements for the monitoring of items, under their respective charge, the Ministry of Programme

Implementation conducts overall monitoring of these programmes, projects and performance of the infrastructure sectors. This is done through a system whereby input reports are received from the concerned authorities, processed in the Ministry and output reports are sent to Prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Secretariat and other agencies of the Government.

Orders on payment of family pension to widows of officers of All India Services

2637 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since issued orders regarding the payment of family pension to the widows of the officers belonging to the All India Services including the erstwhile Indian Service of Engineers;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to issue the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Families of All India Services Officers, including the erstwhile Indian Service of Engineers, who were not eligible for the payment of family pension under rule 22B of All India Services (DCRB) Rules, 1958, have been sanctioned family pension w.e.f. 22.9.1977 vide Department of Personnel and Training letter No. 25011/19/85-AIS(II), dated 23.7.1985, a copy of which is given in Statement I. [Placed in Library See No LT-4640/87]

The quantum of family pension has since been revised w.e.f. 1.1.1986 in pursuance of the recommendation made by the 4th Central Pay Commission vide Department of Pension & Pensioner's Welfare

O.M. No. 2/1/87-PIC-I, dated 16th April, 1987, a copy of which is given in Statement-II [Placed in Library See No LT-4640/87]

Cell to Monitor early settlement of pensions claims

2638. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery or cell has been set up in the Ministry of Personnel to monitor the progress made by the various Ministries in settling the final pension claims;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, how it is proposed to ensure expeditious implementation of Government orders relating to Fourth Pay Commission awards;

(d) whether the Ministry of Health and the Directorate-General Health Services have not so far taken up pension revision of their officers; and

(e) if so, the number of cases pending and action proposed to get all the pension cases settled quickly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare generally oversees the progress made in setting final pension cases by Ministries/Departments who administer pensions. With effect from 1.4.87 heads of Departments/Offices have been made accountable for ensuring that retiring employees are issued Pension Payment Orders on the date of retirement. Orders issued in implementation of Government decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission relating to pensions have been further followed up by directions to all Ministries/Offices and pension disbursing authorities that the

revised pensions should be brought into force latest by 31st July, 1987.

(d) and (e). As per the information obtained from the Ministry of Health, orders for revision of pension have already been issued by that Ministry in over 60% of cases. Action has been initiated by that Ministry to complete remaining cases expeditiously.

Duty drawback rate schedule for various export items

2639 SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced recently the drawback rate schedule for various export items after critically reviewing the data furnished by trade and collected from various other sources and also taking into account the changes incorporated in the Budget; and

(b) if so, the details of the rate schedule thus announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K GADHVI): (a) and (b) The revised duty drawback schedule was notified on the 30th May, 1987. The details of revised rates on exports effective from 1.6.87 are incorporated in Public Notice No. 9/87 dated the 30th May, 1987 issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. Copies of the Public Notice are available for reference in the Parliament Library.

Cess collection for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

2640. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in different States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred out of the fund on the various welfare scheme for beedi workers in those States during these years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Statement-I giving

the details is given below.

(b) State-wise details of expenditure from the fund is not available, since the accounts are maintained region-wise with each region covering a few States. Statement-II giving region-wise details is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing state-wise cess collected for Bidi workers Welfare Fund for the years 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87

(Rs. lakhs)

States/U T	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional figures)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	13	23	25
Maharashtra	32	32	34
Madhya Pradesh	78	80	81
A & N Island/Sikkim West Bengal	33	30	35
Orissa	3	4	4
Delhi/Haryana	—	—	—
Rajasthan	4	5	4
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—
Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu	42	52	54
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland Tripura	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Territory of Daman & Diu	Neg.	1	1
Gujarat/Andhra Pradesh	58	62	60

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	52	56	58
Bihar	17	21	20
Kerala/Lakshdweep Island	13	14	14
Goa	—	—	—
Total :	345	380	390

STATEMENT-II

Schemewise Expenditure out of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Regions/ States	Adminis- tration	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Water Supply	Total	(Rs in lakhs)	
								1	2
1984-85									
Allahabad (UP, J&K, PB, Chand & Delhi)	2 58	8.86	4 00	0 04	0 60	—	16 08		
Bangalore (Karnataka & Kerala)	4 78	31 68	6 89	—	4 29	—	47 64		
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)			Not available						
Bhilwara (Raj Guj, Har)	1 97	12 75	3 00	0 02	—	—	17 74		
Calcutta (WB, Assam etc)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		This unit was formed only during 1986-87
Hyderabad (AP and TN)			Break-up not available				27 00		
Jabalpur (MP) Karma (Bihar)	3 41	13 33	10 96	0 05	0 25	—	28 00		
Nagpur (Maha., Goa) 1985-86	5 49	5 44	9 00	—	—	—	19 93		
Allahabad (UP, J&K, PB, Chand & Delhi)	4 51	11 98	4 41	0 11	0 49	—	21.50		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore (Karnataka & Kerala)	4.78	38.29	9.18	—	0.32	—	52.57	
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	4.55	26.17	6.52	0.18	0.28	—	37.70	
Bhilwara (Raj) Guj., Har.)	1.76	12.94	4.80	0.04	—	—	19.54	
Calcutta (WB, Assam etc)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This unit was formed only during 1986-87.
Hyderabad (AP & TN)	3.32	19.11	9.99	—	0.07	—	32.49	
Jabalpur (MP)	3.63	19.27	8.92	0.09	0.23	—	32.14	
Karma (Bihar)	1.49	11.97	4.00	0.30	—	—	17.76	
Nagpur (Maha., Goa)	5.10	13.09	16.91	—	0.24	—	35.34	
1986-87								
Allahabad (UP, J&K, PB, Chand & Delhi)	4.80	13.27	7.00	0.16	0.69	—	25.92	
Bangalore (Karnataka & Kerala)	6.19	41.55	14.63	—	1.92	—	64.29	

Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	3.58	21.46	2.79	0.04	0.20	—	28.01
Bhilwara (Raj, Guj, Har)	3.10	18.40	8.25	0.21	4.50	—	34.46
Calcutta (WB, Assam etc)	6.29	13.31	10.11	—	0.25	—	29.96
Hyderabad (AP & TN)	3.29	24.23	8.48	—	—	—	36.00
Jabalpur (MP)	4.40	19.42	11.81	0.01	0.15	—	35.79
Karma (Bihar)			Break up not available				19.56
Nagpur (Maha., Goa)	7.00	20.07	15.50	—	0.05	—	42.62

Abolition of customs duty on silk

2641. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board had recommended to Union Government for abolition of customs duty on import of reeling-machinery to enable the private sector to import better equipment; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Ministry of Textiles who received the recommendations of the Central Silk Board are yet to finish their views on the subject. The matter will be examined on receipt of the views of the Administrative Ministry.

World bank's strategy for boosting Indian Exports

2642. SHRI K.S. RAO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has prepared a paper outlining a strategy to boost Indian exports;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the paper and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether exchange rate adjustment has been suggested as one of the means to boost the exports and if so, Government's view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). A draft report entitled "India-Export Development: A proposed Strategy" has been prepared by the Staff of the World Bank as part of their sectoral studies. It is an internal document of the

World Bank. Its distribution is restricted and recipients of the report are not authorised to disclose its contents. Any decision on concerned matters would be taken strictly according to India's own priorities and policies.

Exploitation of non-renewable resources

2643. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the exploration and exploitation of non-renewable resources of the sea bed in our exclusive economic zone;

(b) the estimated reserves of major minerals in this zone; and

(c) extent of participation by our country in the exploitation of such resources of the ocean bed under an international agency or on our own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Extensive surveys are being systematically undertaken using several oceanographic vessels for non-renewable (mineral) resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone. As a result of these surveys, important minerals like monazite, ilmenite, sillimanite, garnet, zircon, rutile have been located.

(b) Since the area of the Exclusive Economic Zone is more than 02 million square kilometres, it is not possible to make accurate estimates of different minerals until detailed survey and exploration have been completed.

(d) The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public sector undertaking, is exploiting several minerals in the inshore waters of India. So far, there has not been any foreign collaboration in this field.

**Public Sector Undertakings without
Chairman/Managing Director**

2644. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings which are presently without Chairman or Managing Director; and

(b) when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The Selection process for filling up these vacancies is in full swing.

STATEMENT

According to available information, the following Central Public Enterprises do not have Chairman and Managing Directors as on 30.6.1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Post/Enterprise
1.	M.D. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (C)
2.	CMD, NTC (MP) Ltd. (C).
3.	CMD, Dredging Corpn. of India (C)
4.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd. (C)
5.	CMD, NTC (MN) Ltd. (C)
6.	CMD, Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. (B)
7.	CMD, Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd. (B)

8. MD, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (B)
9. MD, Hydrocarbons Ltd. (B)
10. MD, Scooters India Ltd. (B)
11. MD, Jessop & Co. Ltd. (B)
12. CMD, Indian Telephones Industries Ltd. (A)
13. CMD, Indian Tourism Dev. Corpn. (B)
14. MD, Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd. (C)
15. CMD, Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd. (C)
16. CMD, NTC (MS) Ltd. (C)
17. MD, Hindustan Packaging Co. Ltd. (C)
18. MD, Praga Tools Ltd. (C)
19. CMD, National Building Constrn Corpn. Ltd. (B)
20. MD, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (C)
21. CMD, Delhi Transport Corpn. (C)
22. MD, Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (C)

Plan allocation for industry

2645. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the percentage of allocation for Industry in each of the Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): A statement is given below

STATEMENT

Five Year Plan outlay for Industry and Mineral Schemes in the Public Sector

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
Total Public sector outlay (Rs crores)	2004	4,800	7,500	15,902	39,303	97,500	1,80,000
Outlay for Industry and Minerals (including) Petroleum and Coal Rs. Crores	173	890	1,784	3,631	10,201	11,188	42,489
Percentage of outlay for Industry & Minerals, to Total outlay	8.4	18.5	23.8	22.8	25.9	22.7	23.6

Note The outlay for industry and Minerals Sector includes outlays for large and medium industries, Minerals (including petroleum and coal) and village and small industries

Formation of C-DOT

2646. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objects behind the formation of an organisation called C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics);

(b) the target fixed and achieved by the organisation since its formation;

(c) the staff strength of the organisation; and

(d) the annual Budget allocation and its utilisation since its formation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The objective of C-DOT is to develop state-of-the-art Digital Electronic Switching System suitable for Indian conditions, for indigenous manufacture. The aim is to achieve self-reliance in the technology of Telecommunication switching.

(b) The target has been to place on field trial a large main exchange of indigenous design within three years. Field trial of large main exchange is being done in stages. First stage of this field trial will commence in Delhi and Bangalore towards the end of August, 1987.

(c) The strength of staff in C-DOT on 30.6.87 is as below:

R&D	—	290	} Total =	460
Support	—	170		

(d) Year	Budget allocation Rs /Crores	Utilisation of funds Rs /Crores
1984-85 (from 25 8 85)	3 49	1.50
1985-86	16.03	12.61
1986-87	11.51	10.94
1987-88	16.26	3.60 (Upto 30 6.87)
	47.29	28.65

[English]

12.00 hrs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I bring to your kind notice that one Deputy Director of Information from West Bengal has sent a telegram to the Implementation Committee of the 40th Independence Day Anniversary

Celebrations that the West Bengal Government will not collect the soil and not join in the 40th Independence Day Anniversary Celebrations....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We want a statement from the Home Minister. We want to know whether it is true or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule are you saying this?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: They will not join in the Independence Day Anniversary Celebrations. What is this? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not shout like that.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): The "Indian Express" in its editorial of 8th August has committed a breach of privilege... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please sit down. The hon. Member has the floor now.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: We have given a notice of privilege against the "Indian Express" for committing a serious breach of privilege by castigating this hon. House and the hon. Speaker. They have described the Speaker as partisan and castigated the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We have referred the matter. Why do you pay attention to these things? One can sell a thing which one possesses, why do you care about such things?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: We cannot take it lying down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I will look into it. There is no problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar): If you kindly recollect, we have tabled a privilege motion both against the Prime Minister and Shri Brahm Datt...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you to write to me. I will take it up again.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY: I have written to you...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We are not satisfied.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have only said this much that you should write to me again. I will then look into it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Ruling is to be given by you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You give it to me.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I thought the Prime Minister would reply to it... *(Interruption)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to the Minister of Home Affairs

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): The flood situation in Assam is very serious. But the Prime Minister has not even visited the Assam State where lakhs of people have been rendered homeless.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now some people have gone to these areas. The Prime Minister cannot go everywhere. If he finds time, he will tour those areas as well.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please listen to my submission and I will accept whatever be your ruling. On 20th April, 1987 the Defence Minister, Shri K C Pant, had made a statement regarding Swedish Radio broadcast in which allegations were made that commissions were paid in the Bofors deal. I have produced a documentary evidence from the Swedish National Audit Bureau Report which contradicts this. I have given a privilege motion on 21st of July.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I can do something only after looking into it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would request you to consider it carefully and give your ruling.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How much time will you take? I gave it on 21st of July.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I consider without looking into it?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it under your consideration?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us know whether it is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. I have to look into it. I will look into it only because I want to consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My only request is kindly look it up before the session is over.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter; it is all right.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): The Andhra Pradesh Assembly has constituted a House Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must understand the parameters. That House is autonomous and our House is autonomous. We are not concerned with them and they are not concerned with us.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing; it is irrelevant, out of the rules. Please sit down.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): There is a Calling Attention today. Unfortunately, the name of none of the Members from Assam is there in it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do in this matter? I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am helpless. If the House agrees I have no objection.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Take the opinion of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You have a dialogue afterwards and then talk to me; not like this .. (Interruptions)

Mr. Tanti, do not shout like this. It is wrong. Mind your manners. Shouting will not solve any problem:

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do not think Sheila ji will object... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to allow you on the floor of the House. You talk among yourselves and then come to me.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: But, Sir, if it is taken up now, then it cannot be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. You talk among yourselves afterwards, not on the floor of the House....

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I have given you a Calling Attention notice regarding the increase in tyre prices by the tyre manufacturers ignoring the direction of the Government not to increase the prices.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given and I will consider it. No problem.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir,.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): On 2nd May, 1985, this House discussed, on a Calling Attention Motion, about the closure of D.C.M. at Bara Hindu Rao... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: If you remember, the then Labour Minister had given a categorical assurance.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in

writing and then you come and see me. I cannot have a discussion here.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, that mill is going to be closed down. I have given a Calling Attention... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: First listen. What are you trying to prove? You have to come and tell me what is the problem. I cannot allow this discussion on the floor of the House before I understand it. You are welcome. You make me understand what is the problem and then we shall discuss. So simple it is.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, you have allowed everybody except me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very gentle lady, please sit down.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Please allow me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I cannot allow you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There is a tremendous price rise in essential commodities. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some notice. You understand that I am always sympathetic. Then why are you shouting unnecessarily?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There is no question of shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: Now don't shout. You are welcome to give notice and I will consider it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tanti has gone out of control. I do not know what to do about him.

[Translation]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I will sit there.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to sit there, then you may do so

[English]

If you can prove any point like that.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You are very unkind to me, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your problem but I cannot allow this kind of things to go on

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: My people are dying. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I know that and I sympathise with them

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then don't shout at me..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here hon. Members, these Members are shouting Mr Goswami, what are your Members doing? This is too much

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are these people trying to prove? Look here. Are they trying to threaten me? No, I will not allow this black-mailing to go on the floor of the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: See, they are hon. Members of this House. This is just denigration of this House. This is something unheard of.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I had a discussion with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I have no objection. But I have objection to these tactics of the hon. Members. This denigrates the very essence of morality. This is too much and is below the dignity of this House....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. Something beyond imagination. How man can be so inhuman? This is irrelevant. So degrading..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has to go according to the rules. I am not framing rules. I am just going according to the rules. What is this? They are just trying to belittle the House, just trying to cut down the very basis of democracy

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ashamed. I really fear for the very existence of the democratic procedures

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should they do like this when I have told Dinesh Ji that he can talk and I will agree and there is no problem with me? I do not know why they should do like this. I am ashamed of it..

(Interruptions,

MR. SPEAKER: It is unnecessary and uncalled for

Shri Narasimha Rao

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Statement regarding revision of Pay Scales for School Teachers in the employment of Government of India in Union Territories and under autonomous bodies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding revision of pay scales for school teachers in the employment of Government of India in the Union Territories and under autonomous bodies sponsored by the Government of India together with Government's order dated the 12th August, 1987 on the subject [Placed in Library- See No. LT-4591/87]

Notifications under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985—
 - (i) The Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman and other Members) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987
 - (ii) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (Secretary's Powers and Duties) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT-4592/87]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 382(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 constituting the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with effect from 15th April, 1987 issued under section 5 read with section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4593/87]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 625(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1987 regarding appointment of Shri B D Gupta, Chairman, Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, Department of Legal Affairs as Member of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction issued under sub-section (2) of section 4 read with section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4594/87]
- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 444(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 appointing the 15th May, 1987 as the date on which the provisions of sections 15 to 34 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special

provisions) Act, 1985 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4595/87]

- (5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 575(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1987 specifying the State Bank of India constituted under section 3 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Subsidiary Banks constituted under section 3 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the corresponding new banks constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980 as public financial institutions for the purposes of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4595/87]
- (6) A copy of the Report of the High Level Group on the proposal to set up a National Housing Bank and other allied issues (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4596/87]

Annual Reports and Review on the working of Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi for 1984-85 and 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with

Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4597/87]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4598/87]

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4598/87]

Central Administration Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules 1987

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1987 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4599/87]

12.13 hrs.**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS***[English]***Thirty-Ninth Report**

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION*[English]*

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Water Resources to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Devastating floods in Assam Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country resulting in immense loss of life and property and the remedial measures taken by the Government in that regard."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Sir, in the past also, calling Attention discussions were converted into discussions under Rule 193 and in this case also the discussion should be converted into discussion under Rule 193 because no Member from Assam has been favoured in the ballot. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If we do it under Rule 193, you agree that only two of you will speak. Is that all right?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will convert it into discussion under Rule 193. Otherwise I don't want to set up a bad precedent Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Sir, I call the attention...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. What is this going on here? The problem is that we will have to change the date also.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, let the Members who are listed in today's business under Calling Attention speak in the discussion under Rule 193 and two Members of Assam may be permitted to speak in the discussion under Rule 193, if the House has no objection. If the House agrees to this...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We have no objection.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, in the last seven years, there was only one precedent. That was during the discussion on the Calling Attention on Punjab when you allowed the hon. Member, Shri Nihal Singh to speak in addition to the names listed in the business of the House. Now, one Member from Assam may be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I suggest that one Member from the ruling party and one Member from the Opposition Party may be accommodated.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Sir, the other day I raised this question and I was told that we will be given an opportunity to discuss this matter. Therefore, I suggest that along with the five Members whose names have been listed in today's business, two more Members from Assam should be allowed to speak, one from this side and the other from the Opposition side.

MR. SPEAKER: The problem with me is something which is procedural and I have to go according to the rule. First, we have to convert it into a discussion under rule 193, then we have to ballot it and again try to do this. We have done it earlier also. I have got no problem. We can do it later on, tomorrow or a day after.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I can suggest a way out. Under your residuary power, without converting it into a discussion under rule 193, let the Calling Attention go on as it is and then one Member from the ruling party and one Member from the Opposition parties may be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we will never be able to cope with this at all. Another flood will troop in

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, if the House agrees, there won't be any difficulty. As a special case, one Member from Assam belonging to Opposition Party and one Member from ruling party may be given an opportunity to speak. I think the House will agree to this.

MR. SPEAKER: This will again be referred to tomorrow and you will say the same thing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we assure you that we will not treat it as a precedent. Therefore, Sir, one Member from the ruling party and one Member from the Opposition Party may be given an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, in case what is being suggested is agreed to, it may not be one Member from

that side and one Member from this side. It is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If two are going to speak, two will speak from this side in addition to those whose names have been listed in today's business under Calling Attention.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Sir, from my State, no name has been included under this item. In my constituency, the problem is worst. Today, the All India Radio has mentioned in their news bulletin.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the problem with me. When the flood gates are open everybody troops in. What can I do? My problem is this one.

I am not bothered. If you get time, I have no problem you can discuss it, discuss it, discuss it I never refuse discussion. I only refuse *hulla gulla*.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then we have to do it only later on

[Translation]

Now it will be discussed next week.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Next week will be too late.

MR. SPEAKER: Then what can I do? Whatever I could do I have done. You should realise my compulsions also. What can I do?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Allow me to speak under Calling Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: But he does not agree. He says that he also wants to speak. It will not be in order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the discussion under Rule 193 be completed.

(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let it be Next Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it next week.

(Interruptions)

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Please listen to me. I belong to West Bengal and I also want to speak on this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough now.

[English]

We will do it next week.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA - rose

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER You will also get an opportunity.

[English]

Item No. 8. Shri Sangma is not here.

Item No. 9. Shri Ram Ratan Ram.

12.19 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend

to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ramnarayan Goswami retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

12.17 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ramnarayan Goswami retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha "

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to provide stoppage of Mahalaxmi, Kittur and Gol Gumbaz Express Trains at Karjagi in Karnataka

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): I make a statement under Rule 377.

Karjagi in Karnataka is a very important place which is situated in between Haveri and Hubballi. There is a famous temple of

Sri Raghavendra Swamy which attracts hundreds of devotees daily from all over Karnataka and also from the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. There is also a holy place of Muslims and many devotees visit this place regularly.

Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide a stoppage immediately at Karjagi for Mahalaxmi Express, Kittur Express and Gol Gumbaz Express.

- (ii) **Need to amend Indian Penal code, code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Evidence Act to provide punishment for anti-social elements for throwing acid on people**

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, incidents of throwing concentrated acid are occurring with alarming frequency, as is in my constituency, Jabalpur. Anti-social elements are using acid as a weapon of violence and personal vendetta. Its terrorising impact is tremendous. Acid burns through the skin flesh and bores the bones. Many affected persons have lost their eyes and their faces are disfigured to unimaginable proportions. A stage is reached when the victim curses himself for being alive.

This crime of causing hurt/disfigurement/defacement by acid is registered under section 326/307 IPC. In public interest, it is imperative that the following measures be immediately incorporated in the IPC, the Criminal Procedure Code and take the Indian Evidence Act to ensure quick trial and award deterrent punishment to offenders:—

- (a) The IPC be suitably amended to make defacement/disfigurement by acid throwing a specific offence with minimum punishment of imprisonment for life.
- (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure be amended to set up special courts for trial of such offences for quick disposal of such cases.

- (c) The Evidence Act be amended so that the burden of proof be shifted on the accused to disprove his guilt or establishment of *prima facie* case against him.

- (d) Strong and heavy pecuniary fine should be imposed and compulsorily recovered from the accused, either from his assets or from his labour in jail to pay the victim compensation to meet the exorbitant expenditure the victim has to incur on medical treatment.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Need to write off the 10 year old loans given to landless and small farmers**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

Millions of small farmers and landless workers in rural areas are in debt. In order to meet their requirements, they have been taking loans from the Departments of Cooperatives Revenue, etc. and banks from time to time. But they have not been able to repay their loans and interest thereon due to droughts, floods, unemployment and above all poverty. It is impossible to recover the loans under such conditions and, therefore, to make efforts in this direction is to waste both time and money. It is also important to consider seriously the question of providing relief to lakhs of such families. It is inhuman to keep these families under debt generations after generations.

Keeping in view the fact that small farmers and landless workers are not in a position to repay the outstanding loans, Government is requested to remit all types of loans which are more than 10 years old.

[English]

(iv) **Demand for a UPSC Examinations centre at Vijayawada**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I draw the attention of the Union Government to the fact that in the absence of UPSC examination centre at Vijayawada, a large number of candidates appearing for UPSC examinations experience a lot of inconvenience.

Next only to Hyderabad, the capital city of the Andhra Pradesh State, Vijayawada has largest number of colleges in the State. In addition to large number of degree colleges, Vijayawada is having several colleges with post graduate courses like M.A., M.Com., Bachelor of Journalism etc. It has two Engineering colleges and one medical college. University of Health Science is also located at Vijayawada.

Vijayawada is located centrally in the coastal Andhra. It is a very important junction in respect of rail transport and road transport, connecting every part of the country. It has airport facility also.

At Vijayawada, Bank Probationers examinations, Bank clerks examination, C.A. examinations, A.M.I.C. examinations, Railway Service Commission examinations are already being conducted.

I request the Government to take necessary steps for grant of UPSC examinations centre at Vijayawada at the earliest.

(v) **Effective steps needed to contain the prices of edible oils, ghee, milk, bread and other consumer articles**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Jhunjhunu): The rates of edible oil and *vanaspati* which are already high are reported to be further increased by the manufacturers from 12.87 and some of the popular brands have already

disappeared from the market. The prices of Ghee are likely to be increased by at least Rs. 5/- per five Kg can, edible oils by Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- whereas the rate of refined oil is likely to go up by Rs. 15/- per five Kg can. During the last two months, the prices of popular brand of refined and edible oils had already risen by more than Rs. 10/-. The prices of vegetables and Dals are already beyond the reach of the common man. Ironically, the rates will also be effective at the Super Bazar and at Cooperative Stores. The price of five Kg tin of Postman groundnut refined oil which is selling at Super Bazar for Rs. 188/- from Rs. 161/- in March has been priced at Rs. 195.55 at the INA market even though the rates at the open market were cheaper at Rs. 185/- than the Super Bazar. The rates of 5 Kg of Dalda refined are stated to have been revised thrice within the last 20 days. Failure of monsoon or any other reason is good enough for the manufacturers to raise the price of their products despite the increased quota of imported oils. The latest price hike will have a far reaching impact on the consumer particularly when the overall increase in the prices of soaps, hair oils and cooked food products etc. is round the corner.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to move in the matter effectively and to contain the price of edible oils, Ghee, vegetables, milk, bread, butter etc., and to make them available to the consumer at reasonable prices.

(vi) **Need to set up a T.V. Centre either at the Elaigiri Hills or Javadu Hills—North Arcot district**

SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN (Tiruppattur): The existing low-power TV Centre at Katpadi which relays the TV programmes from Madras and other TV stations does not cover the entire North Arcot district. A survey regarding the percentage of population covered in this district would reveal that about 50% of the

population is covered by this TV relay centre.

My constituency consists of about 35 of the tribal population and, therefore, there is an urgent need for the development of these areas to bring the tribal people into the national mainstream so that the fruits of various developmental schemes percolate down to the weaker sections of the society. It is, therefore, necessary that a TV relay centre is established either in Javadu Hills or Elaigiri Hills in order to cover the Western and other border areas of North Arcot district to educate tribal people through this medium. If the existing TV relay Centre which is only serving the people in Katpadi and its adjoining areas had been established at the top of the Elaigiri hills or Javadu hills, the entire North Arcot district including the tribal people in the hill areas would have been covered.

I would, therefore, request the

Government to consider establishment of a TV centre either at the Elaigiri or Javadu hills, as early as possible.

12.24 hrs

DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT
SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on the 30th July, 1987. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Yesterday, I was quoting facts and figures to show that the Government of India had not taken drought situation in several States seriously.

To quote one more latest figure for the year, 1987-88 (pre-monsoon period) which is the official statement given by the Government.

(Rs. in crores)

State	Assistance sought	Ceiling of expenditure approved
Andhra Pradesh	240.75	25 19
Gujarat	429 87	31.55
Maharashtra	453.02	31.01
Rajasthan	781 83	69.13
Tamil Nadu	348 45	34 74

What do you want the States to do? How can you help the State if you do not give them financial assistance? In what manner are you going to help them? I am surprised that so far some of the States have been reeling under serious famine for the past four years, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

That is why I said that the assistance from the Centre so far has been only casual or token. Now at least I am glad that the Government of India has taken up seriously. I hope they will take further steps. They have constituted a high-level committee under no less a person than the Prime Minister himself.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken and what has been done. He said yesterday that there is a plan of action. Drought situation is unprecedented. It should be tackled on a war-footing. I would like to know the details about this. Everyday, we are being shown the situation of drought and floods through the Media, Doordarshan etc. You have been showing one State every day. Last night, we were shown the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh. The other day, you have shown the drought situation in Gujarat and the previous day it was about Rajasthan and like that. But we would like to know as to what you want to do in this regard. In your statement, you have not spelled this out. What action you are going to take? We expect that the Government of India means business. We would also like to know as to what concrete steps you are going to take and that must be spelled out.

Sir, the position is very serious. It is more serious than what we are thinking in our minds. Many hon. Members have already stated about this. I do not want to repeat what has already been said by them. I want only to refresh the memory of the hon. Members. Out of the 470 districts in our country, in 152 districts, it has been reported that not even a single drop of rain has occurred. About the Kharif crop, the major food-grains are grown in the Kharif season. More than 60 per cent of food-grains are grown in the Kharif season. So far as oil-seeds are concerned, more than 55 per cent of the oil-seeds are grown in the Kharif season only. We don't know what is the thinking of the Government. The Government may be thinking that because we have a buffer-stock of 23.1 million tonnes, we are safe. But if the situation continues like this and if we have to eat away our buffer-stock, then what will be the position during the next year? We should think of that point also. So, I would like to know the thinking of the Government of India on this matter.

Sir, we are horrified to know that in Gujarat, particularly in Saurashtra which grows nearly about 70 per cent of the ground-nut, only 25 per cent of the farmers have sown the crop. Another alarming situation is that out of the 47 major reservoirs, the storage is less than 70 per cent in many of the reservoirs. That is the position.

In the Sixth Plan and so far, the Central Government has spent nearly Rs. 4000 crores on drought and floods. But I would like to know from the Government whether any permanent assets have been created or not and what is the amount that has been spent. That is very important. Also, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that from the First Five Year Plan upto now, how much amount has been spent on floods and drought and what is the asset that has been created.

Coming to my own State, it is very unfortunate that for the fourth year in succession. Karnataka is again reeling under very severe famine conditions. I have got the figures. Very recently, our Revenue Minister has submitted a memorandum to you also. The South-West monsoon has again failed in Karnataka and the State is facing another severe drought condition. Out of the total 25000 villages, in 11158 villages comprising 98 taluks and 14 districts, there has been very severe scarcity. There has been no rainfall at all. The rainfall has been very scanty. It has seriously affected even the preparatory villages for the Kharif season. In most of the places in Karnataka like Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya and Kodagu districts, the percentage of sowing has been less than 30 per cent. Also, it is less than 55 per cent in districts like Bellary, Chickamagalur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. It must go to the credit of the State Government because it has fought with courage the three consecutive drought situation. The State Government has incurred a loss of more than Rs. 2000 crores. The revenue loss is colossal. It has spent nearly Rs. 800 crores for the drought relief measures. But

It has got only Rs. 100 crores. as assistance, from the Central Government. For the current drought, it has already spent considerable amount and the State Government has already started relief measures—even from April itself it has started measures providing adequate drinking water, providing employment for all persons coming for job, supply of fodder for the cattle and supply of food-grains. It has also been assessed that if the present situation continues, the State Government has to provide jobs for nearly 15 to 20 lakh people everyday. So, the State Government has been forced to approach the Centre for assistance, as in the previous year. Of course, Government can say that there are funds available under Programmes like NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, etc., but those funds will not be sufficient to meet the situation. Only the other day the Revenue Minister of Karnataka, when he met the hon. Minister, gave a memorandum seeking immediate assistance of Rs. 15 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to sanction that amount immediately. Similarly I support the demand of Shri V.C. Jain who sought an assistance of Rs. 50 crores for Rajasthan and I also support the hon. lady Member from Gujarat in her demand. For every State which is reeling under severe famine conditions, immediate financial assistance is necessary and I am sure that the Government of India will take it seriously and give the assistance.

Coming to drinking water, as the hon. Minister is aware, Karnataka State was the first State to provide drinking water to almost every village in Karnataka. There are about 25,000 villages in Karnataka. But unfortunately due to poor monsoon the ground water could not be replenished and, therefore, the borewells dug up at a high cost in the previous years have dried up. So, the State Government has, again, to have deeper borewells dug in order to provide water to the villages. What is necessary now is immediate financial assistance for all these things.

Another thing is this. Wherever crops have withered, even if it rains, those kharif crops cannot be revived because they have completely withered. Wherever crops have withered in a big way, it is necessary to assist the farmers—and this is what the State Government propose to do—to take up cultivation of alternative crops like pulses which require less moisture. For this also, assistance of the Central Government is necessary.

Another thing that is important is fodder for the cattle. During the last three years when there was drought in Karantaka, States like Haryana and Punjab came to the rescue of the State Government of Karantaka to provide fodder. But unfortunately those two States are also affected now by the famine conditions and, therefore, we cannot get it from them now. Here the help of the Central Government is necessary. They have to see that, wherever there is surplus fodder available, it is supplied to States like Karnataka and Rajasthan where there is scarcity of fodder. In Karantaka, the State Government, during the last drought, had opened a number of 'Goshalas' to protect the cattle; they had opened a number of centres to protect cattle. It is necessary that during the current drought situation also, 'Goshalas' should be opened everywhere. For that also, help is necessary.

The State Government is sending a detailed memorandum giving the seriousness of the situation and the quantum of assistance required. The detailed memorandum will follow. In the meanwhile, I would request, once again, the hon. Minister to see that the *ad hoc* assistance of Rs. 15 crores is despatched to Karnataka immediately.

Finally, I would like to make one or two more suggestions. Every year we discuss about the drought situation and it is just talked over. It should not be merely talked over. The Government of India should come out with concrete proposals for finding permanent solution to meet the

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

drought situation. One of the solutions that I would like to suggest is that the Government of India should take initiative to see that the inter-State river water disputes are settled immediately by negotiations. If you leave it to the Tribunal, it will take a long time. It should not be done. Management of water resources is very important and essential. The Water Resources Development Council which is headed by the Prime Minister must come out with a plan for the entire country and see that the inter-State river water disputes are settled soon.

The Government of India should also have plans to see that the linking of rivers, particularly rivers like the Ganga and the Cauvery and the Ganga and the Godavari, is taken up immediately.

Another suggestion I would like to make is this. It is understood that for growing of fruits, much water is not required. I would suggest that the Government of India must have a plan to come in a big way to see that fruits are grown everywhere. I am sure that the Government of India will give concrete proposals which the Government of India has, to meet the situation. I once again stress that it should be tackled on a war-footing. Sir, more than anything, drought will have serious repercussion on the economy of our country

Now, Sir, I have been here for the past 20 days. This is the third Monsoon Session I am attending. I cannot call it a Monsoon Session. Technically also I am correct because this is only an extension of Budget Session. This summer is more severe than what we have experimented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a Monsoon Session. But it is a 'Moon Soon' Session. We are seeing the moon regularly.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : What is the repercussion of that? We have to spend

nearly 100% more than what we used to spend during the Budget Session. The cost of vegetables, the cost of even non-vegetarian food has gone up because the rains have failed.

So, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to take this very seriously and see that the drought situation which the country is facing is tackled. We should also foresee that in future also if there is drought, the State should not suffer.

With these words. I request the Hon. Minister to give his reaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, already we have exhausted 3½ hours. How much time you want to take up?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time we can take.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I am available to the House. The House can decide how much time they require.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rules provide only 2 hours. We have already taken 3½ hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I know there are large number of speakers.

(Interruptions)

It is for the House. You are welcome.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are accepting, we can extend.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time do you require?

AN. HON. MEMBER : The whole of the day...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Initially we will extend for 3 hours.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR G.S. DHILLON) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since last four days I am tied down to the House. I thought discussion will conclude today But I should finally know how much time they are taking because I will also need some time for reply...*(Interruptions)* You are taking tomorrow also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see, I have received a big list.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have no objection.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the hon. Members who have made their submissions have accepted the fact that this is the most severe droughts faced by the country in this country. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Government is fully aware of the situation. The Hon. Prime Minister has also shown seriousness in tackling the situation and has set up a Ministerial level committee and action has already been initiated in this regard. In Madhya Pradesh also, the Government is dealing with the situation on war footing.

Sir, in regard to the severity of the drought conditions, until we understand the actual position and its possible consequences in the future, we will not be able to tackle the situation properly.

Sir, what has been happening so far is this. Some areas have been facing continuous drought for 3-4 years So if

some areas receive rains the sowing is not done and if sowing has been done, there are no rains, and as a result the Kharif crops get destroyed. And sometimes, if it does not rain just before the harvesting period, the grain does not mature fully. This position is not taken into account while evaluating the extent of drought percentage.

Sir, it is for the first time that monsoon has failed completely. We usually expect rains during the month of 'Shravana'. In our imagination we see the skies overcast, rains falling, clouds thundering and greenery all round. We have always imagined about the month of 'Shravana' is this way. I think this is the first time that there was no rainfall during this month. There is a saying in our area which means that a person turned blind in the month of Shravana can only think of greenery. However, if someone had unfortunately turned blind this Shravana, he would always think of only droughts. This is the difference between the drought situation this year and of the previous years.

Sir, the Kharif crops have been destroyed almost in every drought hit state this year. There are many elements who want to take advantage of the situation. Everyone is aware that so far as rice is concerned, we have ample stocks. But the crops of pulses and oilseeds have been destroyed as a result the prices will go up. But the unscrupulous traders have already raised the prices of these items.

We will definitely start relief works. In many states, the minimum wages have not been revised. The Central Government should make it obligatory for the state Governments to pay minimum wages so that the workers may live their life properly. If the minimum wages fixed four years before are not revised, it will become very difficult for the labourers to make both ends meet.

We will have to face the problem on two fronts We will have to meet their needs by providing minimum wages and at the same

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

by supplying them the subsidised foodgrains as early as possible. The farmers grow bannanas and other things and use them round the year but it is feared that this year it will also not be available due to shortage of water. I want that we should also supply onions with the foodgrains in the villages. The export of onions should be stopped forthwith. Onions, edible oil and kerosene should be made available in the villages. Only then will we be able to help them in the real sense.

The biggest problem is of drinking water. We will have to transport water not only to villages but even to cities also. It will be the first time that we will have to transport water to cities. We should review our past performances in this regard. We tried to install handpumps for arranging water in each village. But most of the pumps are not working due to low water-level. We could also not estimate the number of rigs we needed and supply the right type of rigs and therefore we could not make proper arrangements for water. It is essential to supply rigs to the states immediately. As regard power generation, no doubt we have made efforts to produce more and more energy, but we are far behind in respect of energy.

Lastly, I would like to say something about my state. It has been hit by the worst drought. It will have to spend Rs. 15-20 crores per month on relief measures and provide two lakh tons of foodgrains every month. Rigs and boring machines will have to be sent there to ensure water supply. I will request the members on the other side to treat this problem as a national catastrophe. They should not try to take political gain out of it. This will harm the country. I hope, our Government will pay serious attention to this problem and with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur):

Sir, I suggest that Lunch hour be suspended so that more members may be able to participate in the debate.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, if the House so decides I have no objection.

SOME HON.MEMBERS: We also want that lunch hour be suspended today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we forego the lunch hour today.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is facing one of the worst drought of the century and much has been said about that. I come from the area which has been facing drought conditions for the last three years, but this year, it has hit Bundelkhand region the hardest. There is shortage of fodder for the cattle and foodgrains and water for the human beings. Canals, wells, handpumps and tube-wells have dried up and in most of the places water level is rapidly depleting. As some of my colleagues have said, a situation is developing in which we will have to transport water in tankers not only to villages but even to cities also. We all are fully aware of this situation and we deal with the situation in two ways. The calamity that has befallen suddenly has to be tackled by taking immediate short term relief measures and Government is aware of this. But we have to undertake long-term projects for those areas which are already facing shortage of water and which are drought prone. I would like to mention about a project in my area. In the year 1975 a project for the entire of Bundelkhand region was prepared under U.N.D.P. Under that project, the foreign technicians with foreign assistance had to locate water under the hard rocks of this area by drilling deep tubewells and a survey was done in this regard which revealed that ground water was available there in abundance. I have to say with regret that even after raising this point during the discussion on the demands of Water Resources Ministry and making several written requests to the Min-

istry the project has not received Government attention. The project should have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan, but it has not been included even in the Seventh Plan. Today, that project would have proved useful in fighting the drought conditions of that area.

I would also submit that while undertaking immediate relief schemes, it should be ensured that in the areas where there is constant drought, water shortage and lack of irrigation facilities, the pending schemes are cleared at once and the ongoing schemes are completed as soon as possible. Many projects are progressing at snail's pace. Their implementation should be accelerated. Under the relief programmes, roads are built and ponds are filled with earth which is washed away after a few years. We should create permanent nature of facilities so that the wealth of the nation does not go waste. Then everybody can not be involved in these relief works because some are handicapped and some are weak and some old. They cannot do this type of job. Therefore, schemes should be formulated for them also so that they can also earn their livelihood. Prices are increasing day by day and the purchasing power of the people is declining. The wages have not increased proportionate to the rise in prices. It is, therefore, necessary to control the price rise and fix the prices of essential commodities. Government should give special attention to it. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought the Central financial assistance to enable it to undertake relief measures on war footings. All the districts of U.P. except one or two, have been badly affected by drought. I request the Central Government to provide financial assistance immediately so that the State Government could start the relief works.

13.00 hrs.

Patha area in Banda district faces acute shortage of water constantly. It has been worst hit by the present drought. Schemes

involving crores of rupees have been formulated for that area but they have not been implemented.

The position is very precarious and drinking water is not available at all. I request that special attention should be paid towards this area.

*SHRI R. ANNA NAMBI (Pollachi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last 3 days the drought situation in the country has been the topic of discussion in this House. After a long wait I have my opportunity now.

The whole of India is in the grip of severe drought. Tamil Nadu is worst affected by drought and the South West and North East monsoons have continuously failed in Tamil Nadu.

The continued dry spell in Tamil Nadu has led to the destruction of coconut groves and other natural vegetation standing in the State for more than 50 to 60 years. Coconut trees in my Pollachi constituency have been seriously affected by drought. Drought has not spared ground nuts and other oil seeds too. The crops have dried and withered. The damage to crops alone due to drought is estimated at Rs. 1000 crores.

The Central Govt. despatched a team to Tamil Nadu to assess the extent of damage due to drought. The team toured all the districts of Tamil Nadu including Coimbatore. They also visited my constituency Pollachi, Pongalur and Palladam. The team visited all the sites I recommended to it. The team really understood the plight of farmers. It realised the need of a huge relief amount to rehabilitate the drought affected people. The team agreed entirely with the projection of the Tamil Nadu Govt for a relief assistance of Rs. 347 crores. But to my dismay, I find that only pittance, Rs. 31.77 crores, have so far been sanctioned by the Central Government as relief to the State. I would like to convey to the hon.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Anna Nambi]

Minister that the people of Tamil Nadu are aggrieved over this paltry allocation by Central Govt.

Last year, when the State was experiencing drought conditions as usual, suddenly there was a heavy downpour and extensive damage was caused to the paddy crop in Thanjavur. Thanjavur which used to be called the rice granary of Tamil Nadu had to go without rice last year. The Central Government was aware of the situation and it did not provide any relief to the State Govt. which demanded Rs. 310 crores as relief. In all, during this year, the Central Govt. provided only Rs. 31.77 crores to the State Govt. as drought relief assistance. With such insufficient allocations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Central Govt. expects the State Govt. to undertake relief measures to tackle the problems posed by drought. I, therefore, request the Central Govt. to immediately enhance the assistance matching to the demand of the State Govt.

Drinking water problem is a very serious problem in Tamil Nadu. Despite inadequate allocations from the Centre, the State Govt. has taken every step to safeguard the interests of the farmers. The State Govt. has spent nearly Rs. 85 crores for provision of water for drinking and agricultural purposes.

Hon. Agriculture Minister may kindly appreciate that drinking water problem in Tamil Nadu is not new to the State. It is there prevailing for a long time. This problem should, however, not be allowed to continue any longer. I caution the Central Govt. of disastrous consequences of allowing this pressing problem of drinking water in the State any further. It must be tackled immediately. Some scheme must be evolved. The Telugu-Ganga Project was a project sponsored by the Govts. of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. We must not forget that this project was inaugurated by the Hon. Late Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi. Now the whole

project is buried under the files. It must be revived and all possible steps must be taken to implement it right now. I also take this opportunity to underline the imperative need for appointing a Tribunal to adjudicate the Cauvery water dispute. Increased flow of water as a result of such an adjudication will help to augment water supply to the perched lands of Thanjavur and Trichy. This would help to increase the production of rice.

In tackling the drinking water problem, the Tamil Nadu Govt. is not lacking in efforts. Various schemes are being implemented to provide drinking water. Crowning them all is the Palar River Scheme at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. Water from Palar river in North Arcot District is being brought to Madras through massive pipelines. The State Govt. has requested the Central Govt. to compensate 50% of the cost of the Palar Project. The Hon. Minister may kindly consider the request with compassion and reimburse the amount to the State Govt. as asked for at an early date.

Some unique steps are also being taken by the State Govt. to tackle drinking water problem. Rail transport is normally used for movement of goods and passengers. But, today, in Tamil Nadu water has to be transported on rail. Water from Krishna river is being brought on rail to Madras city and other areas. Ships are used to bring water from Mahanadi river. The Govt. has also plans to utilise the water available in Neyveli Lignite mines. The efforts of the Govt. have not stopped there. The State Govt. are holding negotiations with the Japanese Govt. over the acquisition of technology and requisite equipment for converting sea water into sweet water for human consumption. The machine will not only be useful for conversion of marine water into potable water but also helps to generate 100 mw. of electricity.

Now let me turn to the plight of farmers. Farmers are worst affected by drought. The Tamil Nadu Govt. has been generous enough to write off farmers loans worth Rs. 325 crores. 3.37 pumpsets have been given

electricity connections to help to tap surface water. Electricity free of any pecuniary charge has been provided to 10.55 lakh farmers. I would like to apprise the Hon. Minister that just because of these measures, the State Govt. is in the forefront of rice and sugarcane production despite constraints imposed by natural calamities. The Central Govt. must also generously come forward and allocate further funds to the State.

The main reason for scarce rains is that we are not keenly interested in afforestation programmes. We have the slogan: One family one tree. In spite of this, trees are felled in many States. Natural forests are being bull-dozed into plains. This hampers the natural process of cloud formation. Armed with licences, the private entrepreneurs are cutting trees indiscriminately. They disturb the eco-balance and consequently, the poor people, the agriculturists, have to undergo untold hardships. The Minister may kindly take a serious note of this.

In my constituency in Pollachi, in Walparai area, thousands of trees are being felled even now. The matter was taken to the Courts and the Supreme Court gave the verdict that dead trees can be felled and live trees should not be cut. Despite this order of the Highest Court, in Coimbatore district, in Kurangumudi and Poonthottam estates, thriving trees with fresh leaves are being cut in thousands. Natural forests are being razed to the ground. This must be immediately stopped. Hon. Minister must take immediate steps to halt this indiscriminate felling of trees. Deforestation is the main factor responsible for economic retardation. Trees must be planted and afforestation programmes must be implemented with added vigour.

I would also like to mention that the Tamil Nadu Govt. is spending the money provided by the Central Govt. as drought relief in the most efficient manner. The State Govt. have also allocated further funds from the State exchequer for providing timely relief to the victims of drought. Some States, on the other hand, do not spend the Central assistance fully and

effectively and return the balance to the Central Govt. The Tamil Nadu Govt. must, therefore, be complimented for working for the cause of the poor and in the right direction. Such a Govt. deserves appreciation and I request the Central Govt. to immediately sanction at least Rs. 500 crores to the State Govt. This would be helpful to State Govt. to gear up further the relief measures they have undertaken to alleviate the miseries of people affected by drought.

At last let me pay my tributes to Perarignar Anna and the ever rich Tamil language and conclude.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon. Members who spoke here have termed this drought as the worst drought of this century. But the historians say that such a worst drought has never occurred in this country in the last 200 to 300 years. In fact such a drought magnitude has never occurred in the history before.

Very few people will understand what havoc the drought can play with the lives of the people this year and how many of them will survive and what will be the fate of the cattle. It is very difficult to make an estimate of it.

We say that there is need to take action on war footing to tackle the drought situation but actually nothing is being done. For example, at the time of drought we need water and electricity the most. So, we should try to conserve water and electricity and supply them to the villages which need them the most.

My first suggestion is that air conditioners installed in the houses and offices all over the country should be stopped and the electricity thus saved supplied to the villages. All the air conditioners including those in Parliament House or in the State Assemblies, in the houses of Ministers or employees or in courts or in the offices of newspapers

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

should be stopped and electricity supplied to the villages.

My second suggestion is that all the representatives of the people should devote much of their time in the villages and for this I would request that the duration of the next Winter and Budget session should be curtailed to the half so that the people's representatives may be able to devote their maximum time in the villages to know personally whether relief work is going on there or not and whether the situation has improved there or not and if not then, what is the deficiency to be removed.

The officers in the Central Government and the State Governments look after every work whether it is of irrigation, famine, setting up of an iron plant or work connected with the acquisition of land. They should be sent to 438 districts of the country for some time. They formulate schemes sitting in the air-conditioned rooms of the Ministry, in the Planning Commission. There is nothing wrong in it but the officers of the Ministries should be sent to the districts to get first hand knowledge of the difficulties that come in the course of the implementation of the schemes. I do not say that they should be posted on permanent basis at such places where even water is not available. But they should be drafted to district headquarters to know the difficulties of the people. Only then would they be able to know what conditions are obtaining in the country. Many of our departments are functioning abroad. The officers of those departments should also be sent to districts for some time to acquire experience which is very essential.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country is facing a very serious drought. There has been no rains. Therefore, it is essential to utilise the underground water to the maximum to ensure regular water supply. For this, maximum rig machines should be made available. At least 200 diamond rigs

are needed to dig upto 200 ft. because the water level has gone down considerably. We all are aware that due to felling of trees, all the rivers and rivulets have been silted as a result thereof, even a slight rain brings flood in the rivers and if there is no rain, it cause drought. So we have to take all these measures now. Dredging machine deepenes the rivers by desilting it. Therefore, I would suggest that a Dredging Corporation should be set up in every State. I agree that such work entails a huge expenditure but the loss suffered by the country due to drought comes to 10 thousand to 15 thousand crores. The farmer does not produce foodgrains only. He also produces commercial commodities like tobacco, fruits, vegetable etc. In this way the loss may run into thousands of crores of rupees. If we make rigs available, water can be drawn from deep wells.

At present, when we are facing drought conditions in the country, we are in a great need of power. Unless we stop air conditioners every where in the country we cannot conserve power. People may make joke of what I am saying but I would like to tell you that such a step is needed to be taken. Whenever we go to our constituencies, the people ask us how we say that there is no power when air conditioners are functioning in the offices of the Government. We cannot give any reply to them. The State Governments and the Central Government should direct their departments to stop the running of air conditioners. Even the air conditioners of the Parliament should not be run. The session of Parliament, whether it is a Budget session or winter session, should be curtailed because by doing so we will be able to save power and other things. After all, we are the representatives of the poor people and the farmers. If we have to bear some difficulty in such a hard time, we should be prepared for this. Therefore, I would request that the session of the Parliament should be curtailed.

We all know that when famine occurs, a section of the people take maximum

advantage of the situation. Therefore, there is no need to go into the details in the matter. If one is found charging more price for his goods, he should be whipped instead of imposing fine on him. One, who charge more for essential goods without valid grounds does the act of plundering.

Care should be taken that prices of essential goods and food articles do not increase. Besides the sales tax levied on the food items in various states should be withdrawn. In my opinion, there is need to take immediate action in this direction.

We have noticed that the prices of edible oils are going up continuously. The prices of edible oils have increased as much as Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 and even upto Rs. 35 per kilo. The poor man blame us that sitting in the Parliament we are allowing increase in the prices of oil. I would request you to reduce the prices of oil. Unless you bring down the prices of essential commodities, we would not be able to tackle this difficult situation.

The Government says that they have 2 crore 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the stock. Keeping in view the rate at which the population is increasing and the drought that has occurred, this stock falls much short of the requirement. Besides, where the Kharif production is going to fall short, such quantity of foodgrains in the stock will prove totally insufficient. Therefore, the Government should provide full help to the farmers to save the Kharif crop. This is the time when the crop of the farmer can be saved from being damaged.

Step should be taken to complete the incomplete small and medium irrigation schemes and new schemes should be formulated where needed. This will provide jobs to the people and increase their purchasing power. If you fail to make all these arrangements the people will die of starvation. Therefore, for increasing the purchasing power of the people and for providing jobs to everyone, small and medium irrigation schemes should be

taken up on a large scale besides creating other jobs.

The benefit of relief works should reach those persons for whom they are started. The Government must take necessary action in this respect. The Government have considered a number of measures to face this unprecedented drought, but arrangement should be made to provide some job to one member of every family in the villages. They can be provided job of bus conductor or peon. This will give monetary relief to the people and also they will feel that we have taken care of them in their hour of need

At present, the country is facing serious drought conditions. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in terms of area and has 45 districts spread far and wide. A number of rivers pass through Madhya Pradesh and their waters flow to other States. It has been mentioned in the report of the States Reorganisation Commission that Madhya Pradesh is being carved as the biggest State in terms of area which nobody has ever imagined. It had also been said in the report that Madhya Pradesh should be allocated more funds for communication and irrigation purposes but that State has not received any funds from the Central Government uptill now on this account. The Madhya Pradesh Government have formulated several schemes with great pains but they cannot be implemented without funds.

My constituency falls in the Chhatisgarh region which is a poverty stricken area where 85 percent of the population belongs to the farmers and the workers communities. There are very few industries there and no relief work is going on. I would request that earth work along the railway line from Durg to Bastar should at least be started in this present critical times so that it may give some relief to the poor people of that region. Some other schemes should also be introduced there.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, hon. Members who have spoken before me stressed the fact that the drought this year is the worst in the century. My friend Mr. Chandrakar has said that it is the worst in the history of this country. However the drought that took place in 1979 had been surpassed by this drought both in severity as well as in its spread.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House in detailing the hardships and the difficulties that have been created and the Government have to face for providing relief to those people who are suffering.

I would be concerned with the preventive side of this problem. Because it is time that we should think of taking measures which will prevent drought on such a large scale occurring again. It has become an annual feature. We discuss floods and also drought almost every year, without a break and we talk of relief operations. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should pay more attention to the measures which will minimise the onset of drought or prevent its recurring.

My first suggestion would be, as Mr. Chandrakar has just now said, that there has been large scale denudation of forests, the environmental scene has changed, it is also responsible for drought conditions, hence we should stop the denudation of forests and we should provide for alternate energy sources. We have to go for an integrated energy approach for the villages, which will include bio-gas, solar power and wind power so that there is no need for the villagers to go to forests for firewood. It has been found to be a workable proposition and Government should give more thought to this question. There is a dearth of electricity or energy. We will be supplementing the energy already available by increasing the energy from these sources.

Then, we should emphasise the planting of trees. Late Dr. K.M. Munshi, who was the then Forest and Agriculture Minister with his foresight, had started *Van Mahotsav*, which is being observed even now. Then, the need for explaining the importance of this is necessary. We should observe *Van Mahotsav* with greater sincerity and more emphasis on the subject.

My second suggestion is that we should have a mass programme for collecting, storing and efficiently using the rain water run off in the years of good monsoon. Experiments like "Pani Panchayat" in Maharashtra and the storage system developed by a local Engineer there, needs to be transferred to the other parts of the country. There is an enormous water flow in Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra in the monsoon and this water has to be tapped. A comprehensive programme in this respect has not been tried. The talk of Ganga Cauvery canal is almost given up or no more talk is taking place. Dr. K.L. Rao had once thought of linking Ganga with Damodar in Bihar - Fatwa to Kodarma. We should have provided much needed irrigation facilities to the drought prone areas in that sector, for instance Navada, Kodarma, Tilaiya and all those places. But, we are not hearing anything about this. Therefore, I would suggest that this scheme should be again revived and as far as practicable it should be implemented and executed.

Then, Government should attempt dredging of rivers as a preventive measure. As my friend Shri Chandulal Chandrakar has said, Dredging Corporation should be constituted in every State. I do not know whether this is a feasible proposition. Anyway, I would agree with him and suggest that Dredging operation should be undertaken in all these rivers. This will not only desilt them but deepen the river bed so that they could have a larger quantity of water in their beds. Therefore, I endorse this suggestion Sir.

Then, Government should also extend irrigation facilities as I said earlier to those

areas which are still dependent upon the monsoon rainfall. Seventy per cent of the cropped area continues to depend upon the monsoon rainfall. Therefore, it is necessary that this scheme which we have suggested and other schemes should be implemented to extend irrigation facilities to those areas.

We have not actually taken preventive measures for drought and it continues to be almost like a fire fighting system. When fire breaks out, we sound an alarm and the fire services go there to quench the fire. So, we have to think about it in depth and prepare measures on a permanent basis to meet the situation for preventing drought occurring in those areas. There are certain areas where it occurs every year. For instance, in my State, particularly in my constituency Aurangabad, Bhahua Nawada and Palamu are drought-prone areas and every year drought occurs. In fact, this year, in some parts of my constituency where the drought never occurred before, the drought situation is emerging. Government has been providing relief operations. But relief operation has not been able to create permanent assets so far. As my friend, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar said, relief must reach the persons for whom it is intended. The House knows very well what happens in the way. I would say that a kind of vested interest has been created in the relief operation and we are not creating permanent assets. We are rather depending on relief operations and therefore those areas which are subject to drought conditions continue to suffer every year. Government has to pay more attention to this aspect of the problem.

Then, for every district, we should have a bank of projects which should be set in motion as soon as warning is received about the drought condition developing. This will not only provide job but this will also create assets. We have been told that 23.5 million tonnes of food stocks are with the Government. This stock can be utilised for setting in motion those projects in various districts for providing jobs and

creating asset. As is well-known, this drought actually hits those who are poor, who lack purchasing power, who are living below the poverty line. Even according to the official statistics, 37% still continue to live below the poverty line and the non-official figures say, it is 50%. Therefore, our attention must go to them. We should pump in purchasing power so that they should be able to purchase foodgrains to make their both ends meet. Therefore, such kind of projects should be on the shelf of every administration so that they would be readily available and they would be adopted and set in motion. We should have various other programmes along with this kind of programme which should be there in the district headquarters.

Government should also launch a country-wide survey of ground water resources. For this satellite imagery will help us a lot. It is true that in another year, we will have our own remote sensing satellite. With this, we will have a more authentic picture of vegetation cover and ground water sources, and a comprehensive picture about the havoc caused by drought. This will enable us to prepare a comprehensive plan to meet the situation of drought in the country. We will have a very clear picture before us. We need a comprehensive and integrated long-term plan which will include artificial methods to raise the ground water level which will include conservation of soil, which will include rotation of crops. Each year, we are following the same kind of agricultural practices. That also diminishes the richness of the soil. At the same time, it should include various other schemes which will be needed to meet the situation. I have also suggested about the storage of enough water. All these schemes should form part of that comprehensive long-term integrated plan to meet the drought situation.

Mr. Makwana the other day stated that the coarse grains will be affected which are needed for the poor. The Government have planned for or targeted for production of 90 million tonnes of kharif.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible for the Government to achieve that target now. What will be the shortage? We will then be able to know whether that much food stock will become adequate to help us tide over the difficulty or not? The House must be taken into confidence about this. What is the prospect? Are we going to achieve that target? Rabi crop is yet to come. We do not know what is the likely precipitation in October, what is the moisture. We have got to think about rabi sowing and we should also think of such crops which are drought resistant so that we can meet the situation.

These are my general suggestions which I have made without going into the details of hardships the people are suffering and I do believe that the Government will concentrate on preparing a really comprehensive plan to meet the situation which will include among other scheme afforestation, storage of water, conservation of soil and raising the underground level of water by stop dams; etc. This is all that is to be done so that we may not have to face this kind of grim situation year in and year out i.e. every year.

With these words I conclude

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvathupuzha): Now our country is facing a very critical condition. We are not getting even one-third of the rain we were generally getting. We are facing a critical year. I come from the far South, Kerala, which is usually having a big amount of rainfall. But unfortunately this year, as some five years back, we are facing a crisis in the South. Now 50% of the factories are closed because of the power cut and the factories are locked out because the workers are finding it very difficult to get jobs. In the agricultural field, because of the shortage of rain, we are facing very bad condition. We are facing very difficult position in regard to the long

terms crops like coconut, rubber, cardamom and other crops. A coconut tree means a tree which will take 8 to 10 years for getting income. A coconut tree or a rubber tree lost means one's life is lost, because he has to replant and wait for 8 years. The economy of Kerala is very much affected. I come from that State. It is having long-term crop. In the North, when a drought is faced, we are losing crops like rice and sugar cane. We have to find a long-term solution for long-term crops also. Agriculture Ministry was helping us in the past

I would request the hon. Minister to look after the long-term needs of our State. It is very difficult now to help the rural economy of Kerala because there is already acute unemployment problem in our State.

13.45 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Now, because of the drought, factories are being closed and we are going to face another crisis also. We are finding it very difficult to pull on. Due to deforestation or lack of funds for constructing big dams and irrigation schemes, the schemes are pending for years to complete. So, I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds for the construction of big dams and irrigation schemes as also preserve the forests.

As my other colleagues have already pointed out, cutting of trees has affected the climatic conditions in our country and after many years, we are facing a very bad condition. So, I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds and give job opportunities as well as more electricity to our Southern States because there is no thermal power station there and there is no other alternative for us. We are depending upon hydro-electric schemes and without water, how can we be able to get electricity there? Already, 50 per cent power-cut is there and loadshedding is also there.

Within the next two or three days - I am afraid or within the next two or three weeks - there will be a further power-cut and we are going to face a very bad position. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds and give opportunity for work and solve the unemployment problem. Especially, I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to safeguard the interests of cultivators who cultivate the long-term crops like coconut, rubber etc. We have to wait for 8-10 years for getting the yield. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take more interest in those cultivators and allot more funds to the suffering people and save them.

STATEMENT RE: NATIONAL POLICY ON CHILD LABOUR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA). The Child Labour (Prohibition and regulation) Bill, 1986, the objective of which was to prohibit the employment of children below 14 years in certain occupations and processes, and regulate the employment of children in others, was passed by Parliament in December 1986. During discussion of the Bill, a point frequently made was that the legislation would not be sufficient to tackle the problem of exploitation of child labour. In particular, many Hon'ble Members felt that it was necessary to suitably rehabilitate the children who would be withdrawn from the prohibited employments and to provide welfare inputs like education, health care, skill development etc. to the children working in permitted employments. At that time Government had given a commitment in Parliament that the policy on Child Labour would be formulated to take care of these aspects. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble House that the National Policy on Child Labour has been approved by Government.

The policy consists of three main ingredients - (1) Legal Action Plan; (2) Focussing of general welfare and

development programmes on child labour and their families; and (3) a Project-based Plan of Action.

Under the Legal Action Plan, emphasis will be laid on strict and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1950, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and the other Acts containing provisions relating to employment of children.

The second aspect of the policy will be to utilise the on-going developmental programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families. Various national development programmes exist with wide coverage in the areas of education, health, nutrition, integrated child development and income and employment generation for the poor. These programmes will be utilised to create socio-economic conditions in which the compulsions to send the children to work diminish and the children are encouraged to attend schools rather than take wage employment.

Under the Project-based plan of Action, 10 Projects are proposed to be taken up in areas of child labour concentration, which are as follows

1. The Match Industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu.
2. The Diamond Polishing Industry in Surat, Gujarat.
3. The Precious Stone Polishing Industry in Jaipur, Rajasthan.
4. The Glass Industry in Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
5. The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
6. The Handmade Carpet Industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh.
7. The Lock Making Industry in Aligarh, U.P.

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

8. The Handmade Carpet Industry in Jammu and Kashmir.
9. The Slate Industry in Markapur in Andhra Pradesh.
10. The Slate Industry in Mandasaur in Madhya Pradesh

The following action will be taken in each of these areas

- (i) Stepping up the enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1948, and such other Acts within the Project area. If necessary, special enforcement staff will be created for the purpose
- (ii) Coverage of families of child labour under the income/employment generating programmes under the overall aegis of anti-poverty programmes.
- (iii) Formal and non-formal education of child labour and stepping up programmes of adult education of the parents of the working children
- (iv) Setting up of special schools for the child workers where provisions of education vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, etc. will be made. If necessary, stipends will be given to children taken out from the forbidden employments, to compensate their loss in earnings
- (v) Creation of awareness through social activist groups and by other means, so as to educate and convince people regarding the undesirable aspects of child labour

Certain infrastructure will be created for the Projects with a Chief Executive Officer in Charge of each project. There will be a Child Labour Project Board for each project, with the local Collector as its Chairman, and with officials, non-officials and representatives of the voluntary organisations as members, to ensure coordination of the inputs by various Departments. There will also be a high-level Monitoring Committee to set up at the Central level with representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments on it

Each project will be carefully drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned to ensure proper coverage and intermeshing of programmes of the Central and the State Governments. In the first phase, the ten projects are together expected to cover upto 30,000 child workers. The likely expenditure on the Projects is expected to be of the order of Rs. 11 crores annually

13.52 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—Contd

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi) Madam, in the advanced age of science and technology when we are dreaming of marching towards the Twenty-first Century we cannot advance the excuse of inclemency of weather and the whim of nature and we cannot afford to ignore the struggle of our fellow-beings for their basic human need. That is why, instead of calling it fully a natural calamity, I want to call it a man-made calamity because of the denudation of forest and the disturbance of the ecological balance that the human beings are making; modernisation has actually become destruction of nature

'Agricultural drought' is being defined as

one which occurs when soil moisture and rainfall are inadequate during the growing season to support healthy growth to maturity and cause extreme crop 'stress and wilt', especially in the middle of May and in the middle of October. The meteorological report that has been given is a clear indication that most parts of the country are now under the grip of natural calamity. But it is unfortunate that Orissa, which should have figured as one among the few worst drought-affected States, has not been properly looked into. As per the Government report, in the initial stage when the report of the Government was submitted, only five districts were under serious drought conditions, that is, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani, Koraput and Ganjam, but now with the latest review, the Government has also submitted a memorandum that the entire State is under the grip of severe drought. So, keeping this in view, Orissa should be looked into and immediately a Central Team should be sent and the entire Central assistance, as desired by the State Government, should be given.

I belong to the constituency which has become a national event because of the poverty and drought, that is, Kalahandi. There, I have my own experience; in the last 20 years I have watched it as a student, as a volunteer, as a Minister and now as a Parliamentarian. So far as Kalahandi to which I belong is concerned, I have some experience and out of that experience I want to make some suggestions.

The drought period should be declared for the whole of the year and not merely from the cessation of the rainfall to the normal spring time. Secondly, there should be assured work and assured wages. The essential commodities should be subsidised and there should be a proper distribution system. All economic activities outside the government apparatus should be banned. Agricultural loans upto a certain limit for the small and marginal farmers should be waived. Without these, you cannot, even with the best of intentions, solve the problems of the poor,

the poorest of the poor. Simultaneously we should take all care for dry farming and drought relief. Crop insurance scheme should be implemented forthwith. Water sources should be tapped and there should be parity of allocation of funds for rural development from the Centre to the critical areas and reorientation of the States' Plan to complete the scheme in the worst affected area. These are some of the experiences which I have gathered working in the midst of the severe drought affected areas.

The DPAP and the DRDA programmes should be reviewed and the entire State and especially the district like Kalahandi and Bolangir all the blocks should be included in the DPAP programme. At present, 615 blocks are included in the whole of the country. There should not be any distinction between drought and flood while giving central assistance and the states which have been affected for more than 4 or 5 successive years, the entire assistance should be considered as 100% non-Plan grant as in the case of Orissa.

Madam, I fully agree with the suggestions given by Shri Indrajit Gupta that in this calamity when the whole humanity is suffering, there should not be any difference, all parties, all voluntary organisations should come together to implement our relief work. Here I want to draw your attention that while dealing with the human problems there should not be any political motivation.

Madam, Kalahandi has become a national event now. I need not go to the history, the social causes for which the poverty has become the epidemic in Kalahandi. In 1949, in a report it has been mentioned that it was the most backward, economically exploited State. It was a feudal state and now with the dawn of Independence and with the visit of our Prime Minister work has started so that long term drought and other poverty problems can be solved. There is poverty. There is drought condition. People are scared. They need self-respect, they need

[Shri Jagannath Patnaik]

dignity and they should be treated as human beings. There are statements made, there is some news that people are taking human flesh, they are taking poison insect, they are selling away their children and their wives. These are all without any authentic information, without proper assessment of the situation. If these types of things go on, it will not solve the problem, it will not serve the cause of the problem rather it will have a demoralising effect. While dealing with the human problem we should be very careful, we should be cautious there should not be any political motivation

Madam, in the general planning, we cannot improve the lot of the people who are in the middle stages, until and unless there is micro level, district level planning with adequate central assistance liberal technical assistance. There should be Special Development Board with adequate central financial assistance. Parity should be given to districts to tap all the water resources, then only those districts can come up because of socialist planning. The main concept of planning is to eradicate regional imbalance and eradicate poverty. For that we have to draw a strategy. For that, Madam, a National Drought Policy should be evolved aiming at providing drinking water, fodder, job, restoring ecological balance, intensifying social forestry, power conservation, efficient water management.

Drought conditions of our country will affect agriculture and industrial production, which means price rise, which may lead to inflation. There will be need for diesel, petrol so that we can have import of it.

14.00 hrs.

There may be unhealthy and unhygienic conditions due to lack of water. We have to give electricity at subsidised rates for agricultural purposes. For the present we have to adopt some methods like cutting down all the luxury expenditure. We should be

more careful in using petrol, diesel and electricity. The consumption of petrol, diesel and electricity for luxury purposes should be cut down and diverted towards agricultural purposes. Apart from that we have to think of other plans and programmes so as to divert the money towards the drought affected people.

I am grateful that the Prime Minister himself and the Government of India have taken it as a challenge. He has created a sense of confidence in the midst of misery and in the hearts and minds of the people that the Government of India and the whole Parliament is aware of their human problem. So, there is a sense of confidence and that is why I want to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government of India.

Lastly I want to urge that there should be a National Drought Programme for the present. For the permanent solution of the problem, more emphasis should be given towards the people who are the poorest among the poor and towards the areas which are more critical. Accordingly we have to draw out a plan so that for the present we can face the situation and for the future we can solve the problem permanently. There should be no excuse for us that in this advanced stage of science and technology people suffer on account of intensity of weather and natural calamities.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Madam Chairman, the country is passing through a nation-wide crisis because if we cast a glance on the chart of rains, we will find that there has been no rain in more than half of the country and acute famine is round the corner in these States. If we fail to formulate long term planning in time, the country will suffer a great loss of cattle heads and human lives. A number of cattle heads and human lives will perish in the

famine. The nature has made a cruel joke with us. Whereas in the month of Sravana, there is rains and greenery everywhere; now dusty wind is blowing. Not only this, the drinking water problem has become very acute in a number of States. Madam, we should see how the Westerly winds are affecting monsoons. We will have to find out scientific cause of this phenomenon. What is the reason that monsoon is playing hide and seek with us for the last ten years?

We discuss about drought in many States occasionally in this House. But have we ever thought what is the scientific reason of this and why such thing is happening during the last ten years? The Meteorological department can make forecast of only 24 hours in advance and not of longer period.

Yesterday, while taking part in the discussion, hon. Members have said that the Meteorological Department was not competent. I would like to say that our Meteorological Department is not incompetent, but it lacks resources. We have no equipments to evaluate the reasons for the change of weather. The Meteorological department should have such modern equipments. We had a proposal to buy super computer from America so as to make our Meteorological department more effective but due to some political reasons we would not get that. Therefore, the situation has become very precarious and a number of states are in the grip of severest famine. I come from Rajasthan. It is not easy to describe the condition of Rajasthan in word. It can be imagined only by seeing it how the worst conditions are prevailing there. No living being in Rajasthan has seen such an acute drought in the State. There are a number of persons over 100 years of age who have not seen such a condition there.

Sowing has not taken place in Rajasthan. Kharif has not been sown there. Due to absence of underground water, cracks have appeared on the earth. The problem of drinking water has become so acute that people have to trudge long

distances to fetch water. Even in those places where water was available particularly in my constituency Chittorgarh, which is hilly area, this time people are facing acute shortage of drinking water. Therefore, the Central Government will no doubt send a study team there but they should not wait for its report. If the Government wait for its report, a number of cattle and men would die of starvation and thirst. The Government should, therefore provide adhoc grant to Rajasthan immediately

Today, our economy is in the doldrums particularly our rural economy but there are hoarders and blackmarketeers in the urban areas who have created artificial scarcity of essential goods. As a result, prices have gone up sharply, of eatable items. You can imagine the plight of a housewife and being a housewife, I am pleading their case.

If a person with a monthly income of Rs 600 or Rs. 700 has to purchase edible oil at the rate of Rs. 30/- or Rs. 35/- per Kg. and costly pulses, then it is very difficult for him to make with ends meet in these days of price rise and he is half fed. Therefore, during this time of famine, you should first of all raid the premises of the hoarders and made such an arrangement whereunder all the food items are easily available to all. Not only this, our industries and the entire economy is in doldrums.

Rural areas are facing acute unemployment, starvation and epidemic conditions. A few days back I had gone to my constituency on the occasion of last Rakhi festival and I had gone to my constituency with happiness, but when I went there, I found that cattle were lying dead at various places and there was foul smell all around. I would, therefore, like to submit that keeping in view the situation in Rajasthan, special assistance should be provided to the States. Though, there is drought in other States also, yet the situation in Rajasthan needs special consideration because it has been facing continuous drought for the last 5 years.

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

Certain famine relief works were undertaken in 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 82 crores is still to be paid by the State Government on this account. If you do not provide financial assistance, Rajasthan Government would not be able to do anything else except clearing this arrear of Rs. 52 crores. How will it start relief works? Therefore, *ad hoc* grant should be given immediately.

At present, you have a stock of 2 crores and 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. If this stock of foodgrains is not sufficient, you should import it from abroad so that the foodgrains could be made available to the persons who are facing starvation.

Last time you had promised to supply 3.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to Rajasthan free of cost, but it has not been supplied so far. You should release it immediately besides supplying 3 lakh tonnes of additional foodgrains. Only then would you be able to save the hungry tribals and the landless farmers. There is an urgent need of fodder for the cattle. You should make efforts to save the cattle wealth of Rajasthan.

I would like to submit that the present water shortage is very severe and we always speak of the famine. Why do we not undertake long term planning to deal with such a situation? How long would we depend on the mercy of the nature? Our country is an agricultural country, but we have not been able to make full arrangements for the irrigation. All the water is flowing in the ocean without being utilised. All the schemes which have been formulated by various States should be cleared immediately.

There is acute shortage of power these days. Due to shortage of electricity, people are not able to take advantage of the water which is available in the wells. Due to shortage of water, the cattle are dying. Therefore, arrangements for supply of

electricity should be made wherever it is possible.

One of the reasons for scanty rains is the denudation of the forests. A large number of trees have been felled in the forests in Rajasthan and are being felled even now. The dams for providing irrigation are silted, because all the forests in the neighbourhood have been cleared. As a result, the irrigation capacity of such dams is going down. Therefore, felling of trees in the forests must be checked and also issuing of new licences to the wood industries must be stopped.

Now I would like to give some suggestions to face the national crisis. My first suggestion is that there should be some economy in all kinds of Government expenditures. Secondly, the transportation charges on fodder and foodgrains should be borne by the Centre. Rig machines are urgently required for ensuring supply of drinking water. Therefore, high pressure rig machines should be sent to Rajasthan. If you like, you may curtail the amount of assistance to be given to the State, but high pressure rig machines should be made available to the State so that water could be extracted easily.

In the end, I would like to urge that sufficient quantity of foodgrains and adequate funds should be made available for various programmes like N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. and food-for-work programme. We would be able to tackle this acute famine only when all of us face it unitedly. Also, there must be co-ordination among all the departments.

I hope, you would pay your special attention to Rajasthan. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Madam Chairman, all the hon'ble colleagues in this House are seriously expressing their views over the

grave situation due to drought which has become a challenge to the nation now. Mr. Rangarajan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, has estimated that one per cent fall in agricultural production leads to two per cent fall in industrial production. The impact on industry could be quite severe. We are not only facing the shortfall in agricultural output and problem in agricultural sector but there will be a severe industrial crisis also in the future. All my learned friends have well placed their views before the Hon'ble Minister through you. They have well narrated the grave situation which has emerged due to drought.

I am not going to take too much time. Punjab, Haryana and some parts of western U.P. contribute a lot towards the foodgrains pool of the country. The situation due to drought has brought Punjab, Haryana and other areas to such an unenviable situation. Already in Punjab, due to heavy rains in May, there was a shortfall of 20 lakh tonnes of wheat in Rabi season. At present, there are five lakh tubewells in Punjab which are expected to irrigate 19 lakh hectares of paddy fields. But due to drought and water level going down, only five lakh hectares of paddy fields have been ploughed. It will reduce the production of rice from sixty lakh tonnes to forty to forty-five lakh tonnes. Fifteen lakh tonnes of rice will be less produced this time. Similarly, the cotton and sugarcane crops in Punjab are getting dried up due to dry spell. Due to shortfall of rain, twenty-five per cent area has not been brought under paddy due to drought and yield has gone down by fifteen per cent. It means that the Punjab and Haryana farmers have been hit in their income by forty per cent. It is a very sad situation indeed.

I want to put forth a few suggestions. Firstly, all of us represent the people and everybody here says that money should be distributed, or foodgrains should be distributed among the affected people, but I am of the opinion that if we, the representatives of the people, the Planning

Commission and the other concerned Ministries had thought to do something to face the drought situation, over the years money would have been spent in a wise manner, during these days we would not have to face such a grave danger. I earnestly urge upon the Government, specially the Minister for Agriculture, Makwana Ji, that we should put all our efforts to adopt sprinkling irrigation. Sprinkling irrigation saves about fifty-five per cent of water. In the present situation, the use of sprinkling irrigation would have reduced our misery.

Secondly, there is a lot of seepage of water. The Government should liberally adopt measures to stop the seepage. We can stop this seepage if the water courses, brinks of water courses and canals are all made pucca and brick lining is done.

Thirdly, the Government should seriously take steps to complete the on-going irrigation projects in the country. If the completion of the on-going projects in the country is expedited, it will help in the generation of electricity and water supply.

Further, I will also suggest that the fertilizer and other crop loans which have been given to the farmers up to Rs. ten thousand, should be waived. The postponement of repayment of these loans will not effectively help the farmers and small producers.

I would also request the hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Makwana, to consult the experts. It is usually said that the Eucalyptus is destroying the water supply. Eucalyptus sucks too much water which ultimately gets evaporated. This in turn affects the ground water table. Even then all the State Governments and Central Government are preaching to grow more and more Eucalyptus trees. If Eucalyptus is dangerous for the ground water level, my question is; can't we find any substitute for this?

Then, I would request the Government, through you, to have a fresh look at our attitude towards peasantry and farmers. Some farmers in Punjab and Haryana have

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoolwalia]

good clothes and good houses which gives the impression that they are quite rich. I tell you 90 per cent farmers, in Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and other areas of the country, are under heavy debt. So, we should change our attitude with regard to the economic situation of the farmers.

With these few words, without taking much of your time as I promised at the beginning of my speech, I conclude my speech and I am very thankful to you Madam for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur). Madam Chairman, it is very unfortunate that we are attending monsoon session without any monsoon... (*Interruptions*)... The sinners are sitting there, When we came from our constituency, we found that there is acute drought conditions right from Himalayas to Kanya Kumari. There is possibility of famine. Elderly people in our village tell us that such a famine situation had occurred in the year of 1904 We call it 'takshali'. People of 100 years of age tell us that this 'takshali' has occurred now after 1904. When we started from our constituencies, we had thought that as there is serious drought, there would be a discussion in Parliament. We would give our suggestions and immediate action would be taken on our suggestions. But the members of the opposition who are sinners, have wasted one week's time by creating disorder in the House ...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The people of India openly say who is the sinner (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: The people of the community are in trouble these days and they are facing natural calamity. We were thinking that there would be discussion on this crisis, but these people

have wasted one week's time of Lok Sabha. The people of the country will not forgive them. The people are very much angry with them. What have they done in the second week. With a view to create confusion among the people and to take political advantage by indulging in character assassination, they raised baseless issues (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interference. Please don't, interrupt him, let him continue ... (*Interruptions*)...

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Elections would be held in 1990 It would not be held before that Don't worry... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you disturb him? Please listen to him. Don't disturb him You can speak when your turn comes. Even if it is relevant, you cannot speak in between

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Madam Chairman, 'Papi' word is not unparliamentary 'Papi' means sinner A person who does injustice to the people is a sinner. 'Papi' word is not unparliamentary. You have indulged in the sin, therefore, I have called you sinner (*Interruptions*) So much of time has been wasted in Bofors deals (*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, I am referring to the drought. 15 days of the session have passed and now the discussion on drought has started It is a matter of shame for these people. The people have condemned them very much. The people are saying that the Members of the opposition are great sinners, because they did not allow the discussion on drought to be held.

These people are raising the discussion on the defence deals instead of raising the discussion on sorrows and sufferings of the people. The people of the country will never forgive the members of the opposition. These people are never going to come to power. (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, why don't you come to the point? You are unnecessarily wasting your time. You are given only 10 minutes time. Please come to the point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Madam Chairman, the situation of drought is very serious from Himalayas to Kanyakumari. This situation may lead to famine I am happy that the Hon. Prime Minister has felt the sorrows and sufferings of crores of people and a committee has been formed under his Chairmanship and this Committee is looking after all these things Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is sympathetic to the sorrows and sufferings of the people. These people do not have any sympathy for the people as they are living in an imaginary world.

Madam Chairman, I would like to give certain suggestions to deal with this situation of drought. I would not take much of your time, because I have to undo the sin which has been committed My suggestions in this regard are as follows:-

1. Uttar Pradesh is a very big State. Leaving a few districts, there is drought in almost all the districts of the State. Maximum assistance should be given to it and to other drought hit States.
2. Recovery of all sorts of dues and loans etc., should be stopped in the drought hit areas and taqavi should be disbursed and students should be exempted from payment of fees.

3. Maximum works should be undertaken in rural areas under N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and P A P.
4. In every Gramsabha and every village, a relief Centre should be opened and works like digging ponds etc. should be undertaken immediately so that the poor could get some job.
5. Under every Nyaya Panchayat, atleast four or five Fair Price Shops should be opened.
6. Arrangements should be made to provide food to the aged, the handicapped and the disabled who are not capable of doing any work.
7. A hand pump should be installed for each group of 300 people, because there is a serious problem of drinking water.
8. Electricity should be supplied for maximum duration for tubewells, lift canals and pump sets. It is a matter of happiness that Central Government has taken a decision that electricity would be supplied to the farmers by imposing a power cut on industries.
9. Arrangements should be made to provide fodder to the Cattle and Fodder depots should be opened.
10. This drought and famine conditions may cause epidemics. Therefore, preparations should be made to check the epidemics.
11. Famine may give rise to crimes and the law and order situation may worsen. Steps should be taken to maintain the law and order.
12. The Government should appeal to the private and voluntary

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

organisations to work in the drought affected areas.

13. Monitoring groups should be formed to check the misuse of the funds earmarked for drought relief works.

At the time of some natural calamity, the unscrupulous people start surrounding the people to fleece and exploit them like vultures which hovering over the dead body. To check this, monitoring committees should be set up at Block, Panchayat and state levels. In conclusion, I would like to draw through you, the attention of the hon. Minister to the Famine Code of this country which is very old and obsolete and which was formulated by the Britishers. It is difficult to tackle drought problems by following this code. I request that the word 'immediate' should be substituted by the words 'at the earliest' so that this acute famine can be dealt with. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE (Raichur): Madam, Chairperson, we all know that the country is today passing through a crisis which has been unprecedented in the last one hundred years. But what is really more alarming is the fact that drought has been a phenomenon which has been increasing in both intensity and frequency. This is a matter which we have to make note of.

Another thing which is causing alarm is that it is not so much the quantity of water but the pattern of rainfall which has been seriously affected by the interference in environment. We all know that due to environmental interference, there has been a drastic reduction in forest cover. It has come down from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. We have only 40 million hectares of forests and still every year we are

destroying more than 1.5 million hectares of forests. The result is that incalculable harm is being done to the country by washing away the top soil of this country. The top soil for agriculture which is the future of the country is being washed away resulting in floods; resulting in silting up of streams and rivers and it has increased therefore the frequency of both drought and floods. This is broadly the picture.

Now, what I wish to say is that, it is not merely a question of money, I know money is wanted, several Finance Commissions in the past have tried, but let us admit that they have not been able to find any comprehensive, successful, financial solutions to this problem.

I would also like even the Government to admit that the planning process has not been able to give adequate priority and has not been able to build an anti-drought programme sufficiently into its development pattern. For instance, we have all been talking for years that a shelf of projects has to be kept ready, whenever there is drought, it has to be switched on so that the people go immediately to work and whenever the drought disappears, it has to be switched off so that they can go back to agriculture. But has this happened, I am asking? It has not happened. Therefore this is a matter of highest importance. It is not a matter of just politics. It is not a matter of just Centre-State relations. I would like to say that this habit of States' thinking that their effort in drought is limited only to what comes from the Centre is I am afraid not correct. So also the thinking of the Centre that largely it is the States' responsibility. So what is it that the Centre can do? I can say it from what little experience I had of drought, specially in Karnataka, in 1972, when we had to face one of the most serious droughts those days. In Karnataka, we were able to employ more than one million people, in all types of work. More soil conservation work was done in Karnataka in the years 1972-74 (i.e. during drought years) than ever before in its history. Minor irrigation tanks, medium irrigation projects, roads and all

types of agricultural infrastructure could be build in those days.

We did not have grain. This was a major bottleneck. We used to search for grains and we also realised that the purchasing power of cities and towns was sucking away whatever grain was there in the rural areas. This was a very serious thing. In 1972, we did not have rigs. I remember we sent officers from Karnataka to all over the country just to get a few rigs in those days. So far as fodder was concerned, we knew that we could not grow fodder all at once because of the 'Gomal' (pastures) land had been utilized by the cultivators for cultivation.

I wish to say that this is not the situation in the country today. After 15 years, the potential of the country to face drought has increased considerably. We have 23 million tonnes of foodstock. On this basis, I would like to make some concrete suggestions to the hon. Minister that, in his reply on behalf of the Government, he should come out with a clear cut national strategy to face drought because drought is a persistent thing; it is really a part of the national situation. 70 per cent of the land in this country is rain fed and every year for 3 to 4 months people starve. They have to migrate to away from some rain fed areas irrigated arcas. Therefore, my suggestion would be that nothing prevents the Government of India from making a firm national commitment for full employment in all the drought affected areas. They should say clearly that whoever is not able to find work and if he does not have the purchasing power to buy essential commodities including food, it is the first commitment of the nation to provide him work. Money is not the problem because we have grain; we can have food-for-work programme on a massive scale. I had been to Rajasthan some time ago. There 7 kg of wheat/grain was being given to women for one full day work; they were quite happy with it. When there is no dearth of food, I don't see why they should not make such a commitment and say clearly that this is

what the Centre is going to do, this is what the State Government should do and this is what should happen at the local level so that the people know exactly what the commitment is and who is at fault. The whole democratic process, the pressure of the public opinion should be brought to bear on successfully fighting drought. These are two major suggestions.

Then so far as drinking water is concerned, where water rigs are required, they should be sent there. I also wish to say that in various places even rigs will not solve the problem and water will have to be transported. So far as fodder is concerned, unfortunately, even in Punjab and Haryana there is drought and the fodder cannot be grown all at once. But the wasteland Programme of the Prime Minister—5 million hectares per annum—today should be fully utilized to fight drought. Areas should be clearly earmarked where fuel and fodder can be grown so that at least in the coming months, we do not suffer from such a frightening lack of fuel and fodder.

I heartily welcome the steps the Prime Minister has taken to form a high power Cabinet Committee with himself as its head. But I wish to say that unless a clear cut commitment is made by the government specially regarding employment, specially regarding unlimited supply of food and distribution system which takes essential commodities within the purchasing power of the people by opening distribution centres almost in all the villages, we will not be able to meet the requirement.

Therefore, I would once again in conclusion repeat that the time has come for the Central Government to make a national commitment not in terms of generalisation but a national commitment specifically spelling out what the Centre should do, what the States should do and what should happen at the local level. It is only then that the Cabinet Committee of which the Prime Minister is head, their thinking of what to do can percolate to the grass-root level. Unless it percolates to the

[Shri M.Y. Ghorpade]

grass-root level it will not succeed, it can only percolate to the grass-root level if there is a national coordination between the Centre and the States and the Panchayat Raj institutions.

I think the drought, however, depressing and frightening it may be, is an opportunity to the nation to initiate a new style of functioning for all sections of the people of the States and people at all levels, all parties irrespective of political differences to cooperate and demonstrate to ourselves that the nation today has the capacity to fight drought not only in the short run but also in the long run by making it a part of the planning process and the basis of our Plans, this and the next Eighth and the Ninth Plans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Narain Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Madam Chairman, it is unfortunate for the country that this time Punjab and Haryana are also facing the worst drought of the century. There are very few instances of drought in these states. But the drought is so acute this time that, of the twelve districts of Haryana, there has not been rains even in a single district. The result is that kharif crops have not been sown there at all. To say that there will be some improvement in the kharif crop is not correct because the crop has not been sown even.

There has been no rains at all in the districts like Hissar, Mahendargarh, Bhiwani, Gurgaon etc. bordering Rajasthan and these areas have been facing June-like hot-winds. Therefore, no hope for improvement in the kharif crops is left now.

Punjab and Haryana are the two states which produce the maximum foodgrains in the country but due to lack of rains the situation in the two states is pitiable. The

paddy crop in Punjab will be just 30% of the normal production. In Haryana it, is likely to be only 20% because the paddy crop sown has been damaged totally in the absence of water. All the tubewells have been lying idle because ground water level has gone down considerably. In addition, there is shortage of power also. In Haryana there is not much of canal water. Till SYL canal, which originates from Punjab, is completed, we do not have any ray of hope. For Haryana, that is lifeline. Of course, the Government says that it will be completed very soon. Haryana has already invested crores of rupees on this project but it has not been constructed so far. Due to this reason also, Haryana is losing heavily.

In Haryana power generation is also very less. If the Central Government assures power to Haryana from the Central pool, it can produce fodder and foodgrains next to Punjab. What is worrying us the most at present is that people in the districts like Hissar, Bhiwani, Mahendargarh, Gurgaon, etc. which are adjacent to Rajasthan are migrating with their cattleheads with the result that their mortality rate is increasing. If the Agriculture Minister delays action any further, cattleheads in these four districts will die in great number. In Rajasthan, they are already dying. As compared to certain other parts, the water scarcity in those areas of Haryana is more which are contiguous to Rajasthan border. That is why people from Haryana are taking fodder to Rajasthan and are selling the same at the rate of one per kg or Rs. 40 per maund. This is the rate prevailing today. People of Rajasthan seeing that their cattle will die, load them in trucks and unload them in Haryana. Recently, many truck-loads of cattle were left in Haryana of which some have died and some others of good breed have been taken away by the people.

The Government should give grants to the farmers liberally and all kinds of loans should be suspended because the people are not in a position to pay them. Haryana gives good jawans and if recruitment is

made in the Armed Forces and the Police Department, then the youngmen will get employment. Earlier, a good number of youngmen used to be recruited from Haryana in the Armed Forces but now for the last 5 to 7 years the rules have been made such that the recruitment is made on the basis of population. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have been the sufferers because of these rules. People from the backward areas used to get recruited in the Police and Military but now neither there has been rains nor recruitment with the result that they are passing through very difficult times. I, therefore, request that the Government may take effective steps in this regard. I also suggest that the Government should make provision for fodder. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the cattle to survive.

Madam Chairperson, there is misunderstanding in the minds of the people that Punjab and Haryana farmers are very rich. When I was in service I got a survey conducted in the capacity of the Deputy Commissioner, to know as to how much loan is due from the Haryana farmers. I came to know that 85 percent farmers were still indebted. A second survey showed this percentage as 95. In Punjab 90 percent farmers are under debt. It is true that they maintain jeeps and tractors but it is because they know how to enjoy life. Shri Dhillon knows this. I have been in his district Amritsar for three and a half years. It is also true that some of their relatives have gone to USA, Canada or England. It is not that they are very rich. Rich persons may be living in Delhi or other big cities. In these states some people, of course, are in Police Force or in Military or have gone to Canada etc. from certain villages. That is why you call them rich. Otherwise there is nothing of this sort.

In Haryana, certain loans have been written off but certain bank loans are still there. That is why I say that recovery of all types of loans should be remitted and arrangement for fodder be made.

Then there is the case of Sutlej Beas Link Canal. This should now be completed. Its completion will bring prosperity to Haryana.

With these words I thank you and Conclude.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Madam, The country is facing a very serious situation. This year's drought is an unprecedented one in the last one hundred years. The failure of rain has really caused great concern in the minds of the people of this country. There is an impression that perhaps Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are not having drought. However, it is not a fact. The drought is severe in ten districts of Himachal and in most parts of Jammu also. I have recently visited my constituency and I found that more than seventy per cent of the crops have already destroyed. It is an irony of fate that earlier this year, in the months of April and May, crops were destroyed on account of excessive rains and somewhere because of snow. The succeeding crop, i.e. the Kharif crop has failed to come up. It has been destroyed because of the prolonged onslaught of drought.

The Meteorological department has divided the country into 35 sub-divisions. This year it has been reported that as on 22nd of July, 1987 most of these sub-divisions did not have satisfactory rainfall. The latest is, as on 5th of August, 9 sub-divisions are having rains and 26 are without any rains. This is an unprecedented situation which has resulted in extreme shortage of fodder and drinking water. And irrigation facilities are also going dry. The Govindsagar lake which surrounds the Bhakra Dam, is a part of my constituency. Recently I went there and found that the water level is 15 feet below the level at which it used to be at this time. That can present the correct picture about irrigation facilities in Punjab and

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Haryana and also about availability of less quantity of water for Himachal

The drinking water problem is more serious than any other thing. The fodder problem is also most acute. In the hills of H.P. the fodder is generally taken from Punjab and supplied to the cattle. When the people do not find drinking water for the cattle and for themselves, then they migrate to the river side. Most of the people from Bilaspur and Una come down to the River Sutlej and people from Kangra come down to the River Beas. This results in dislocation of the people and dislocation for the cattle. Unfortunately, the State Government does not have sufficient resources. I am referring to one question which was answered by the Minister of Agriculture day before yesterday, (Unstarred Question No. 2061) on 10.8.1987 regarding relief operations for various natural calamities. In Himachal we found that the people were complaining that though the people in Punjab got individual compensation in the form of cash and other things, people in Himachal did not get this amount. The Central Government provided Rs. 9 crores as upper ceiling for H.P. I had a word with the Minister of Agriculture, Dhillon Sahib. He told me that Punjab Government gave it from its own resources. Punjab is a rich State. If Punjab Government can give from its own resources, Himachal deserves equally its own share of relief and compensation. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enhance the compensation this time. Whatever is happening to other States in the matter of compensation and relief, the people in Himachal expect the same. People should not be under the impression that Himachal is an apple producing State and, therefore, all over Himachal, there are apple crops and cash crops as if there is no Kharif or Rabi crop. In fact, a major portion of Himachal i.e. 9 districts, have only foodgrain crops - wheat, rice and maize - which have been destroyed - wheat by the

excessive rains and maize and rice by the prolonged drought.

I would suggest one or two points. One is that there should be a permanent relief machinery for providing relief at the time of natural calamities, in all the State capitals because drought has become a recurring phenomenon and so also floods and rains. So instead of sending teams and awaiting the outcome of these towns and then providing relief, please set up a permanent relief machinery. Actually by this measure, people become frustrated and get disenchanted with the various measures that we take. So, the most important thing would be to take to planning and compensation should become a natural part of the planning in the case of natural calamities.

Secondly, the Ninth Finance Commission which was set up on 17th of June 1987 should also pay immediate attention to it. The relief manual and Famine codes should be revised. They should be more liberalised. Old days have gone. Now people require immediate relief, quick relief and relief to their satisfaction.

For the cattle, fodder tanks should be established immediately. If cattle are not allowed to get the fodder, then they will perish. Though in Himachal perishing has not started, it will start very soon. So, establishing of fodder tanks should also be there.

I would also suggest that we have small and medium irrigation facilities. The canals should be properly maintained. Drinking water should be rushed in order to satisfy the demand of the people.

One more point which I would like to bring the notice of the hon. Minister. There should be close cooperation with the representatives of the people by the State and Central Governments. What happens is that the Central Government sends teams. They go to the States and talk to the State officials without bothering about the

representatives of the people—MPs and MLAs. With the result, MPs come and bother the Minister here. If there is a proper coordination at the proper level, I think, most of the problem can be solved quickly and without any kind of irritation to any party concerned. Our Prime Minister has done well. He has set up a committee of the Cabinet and he himself is the Chairman. That shows the seriousness with which he is tackling the situation. But this is a national problem. Drought has become a threat all over the country and is the most important problem facing our country today. So, I request the Minister for Agriculture to rise to the occasion and strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister and take all sections of the representatives of the people into confidence and start the relief operations on war-footing. Whichever State requires help, that should be given and there should be close cooperation among the States, M.Ps. and the Government officers of the Centre and the States.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Madam, Chairperson, we are facing the drought of the century and when my friend Mishra Ji alleged that the Opposition Parties are interested only in non-issues and in creating confusion and rumour mongering throughout the country, he was very correct. They are not interested in drought. (*Interruptions*). The hon. speaker had very rightly said that. Thank God, they are well represented today. I share the views of the hon. Speaker that the concern of the hon. Prime Minister and of our Government is there and by the right policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we have been able to provide a huge buffer stock by which we will be able to tackle this acute drought in the country.

Madam, I shudder at the thought that had we not created this buffer stock, what would have happened to us because of this drought.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

It is very surprising that although the meteorologists of the world had predicted that this year would be the year of "El Niño" phenomenon which occurs every 30 to 40 years, but unfortunately, our Indian weathermen said that there will be a regular monsoon and there is nothing to worry about it. Here we are in the middle of August and there is an acute drought all over the country. Till now I feel that almost a fire-brigade approach has been taken as far as the drought is concerned. Whenever there is drought, we rush to send supplies, whether it is in the form of relief, drinking water, fodder or whatever it may be. I feel that it is an age-old practice that the Government used to plan for drought. The Government of India must come out with a concrete proposal. I would suggest that the Government of India should form a national commission to fight droughts. It should find out what are the reasons for the drought, how it can be tackled, and should have a permanent machinery at the district level to investigate every watershed for water conservation measures and for soil conservation measures, so that we have a shelf of projects. My colleague hon. Ghorpade was very correct in saying that we have to have a mechanism which we switch on when the drought relief work starts and switch off when the drought relief work finishes. So, we have to look into it.

We have to take very concrete decisions and very hard decisions. We are in the middle of the 8th Five-year Plan. To fight the drought, we must divert the funds from such projects which have utilised only less than 50 per cent of their funds. It may be any Ministry, but we must take a conscientious view. We must take a decision that all funds of all the projects which have not used more than 50 per cent of their projected funds, should be diverted to fight the drought. My immediate suggestions are :

It is said that this country faces the famine for work. It does not have famine for foodgrain. Now we have to find work for the people and, unfortunately, we do not

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

have a plan how to spend this money. It has been a common occurrence. In fact, it has been my experience also that the money is squandered at the Block and District levels. BDO and District Collectors spend wherever they think fit. There has to be a concrete plan. My suggestions are: you should pin point that water conservation measures have to be taken. Water conservation tanks have to be constructed. Structures necessary for dry farming, for soil conservation have to be provided for. Usually the farmer has to pay for it. In the event of any difficulty you should take up. Soil conservation should be at Government cost so that soil is conserved.

Drinking water is a problem in a State like Madhya Pradesh - 80% of land is on a plateau. Normal rigs do not function. You must send combination rigs to the State. In whatever form you want, I would suggest that you should involve the educated unemployed. You should give them grants, give them loans. But you give them combination rigs, drilling rigs so that they can find employment and at the same time take up Government work.

Fodder is another factor which must be looked into. The State like Madhya Pradesh has acute drought. Fodder has to be transported from other areas. Fodder transport subsidy must be given to them.

We have a large number of sanctuaries and National Park. Although Forest Minister is not here we have to conserve that. You must allow fodder and grass to be out. You have game sanctuary and National Park. In the event of drought you have to provide fodder to the cattle. Fodder from game sanctuaries and National Park should be collected.

Grazing must be regulated. There has been a lot of cattle death in my Constituency in Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh. You must provide for compensation, for cattle loss to the poor farmer.

Government should come out with the scheme of making hay of the fodder which is available. Land use should be diverted. Wherever there is irrigation, land use should be diverted from producing food-grains to green fodder so that fodder could be made available.

Ground water has to be exploited. Ground water level or table is receding but whatever ground water is, you have to go in for a major programme for ground water exploitation in this drought year.

Electricity has to be diverted from industry to agriculture. Essential commodities have to be provided for. We are in for a very high level of inflation. We must go in for effective public distribution system.

Hoarding of foodgrains and essential commodities have to be very seriously checked and I would also suggest pulses which is one of the most important diet in the Indian family, you have to provide some kind of subsidy and provide pulses through the public distribution system.

As regards edible oil, greater allocation has to be made for public distribution system. Food and Civil Supplies Minister is not here. Edible Oil which is given to Vanaspati industry should be given to the public distribution system. Vanaspati industry is getting cheap edible oil. But they have not reduced price of vanaspati ghee. That is the crux of the matter. Why are you giving this profit to the vanaspati manufacturer. It should go to the public distribution system and should directly come to the consumer.

Loan to the farmer has to be waived. There is no doubt about it. Even the loan to the IRD beneficiaries had to be staggered. This is a calamity. This is a serious emergency in which Government has to respond favourably.

Prof. Parashar while expressing his views said you must come out with the scarcity manual which was made earlier. You must come out with this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Scarcity Relief Manual.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Yes, Scarcity Relief Manual. You must form a National Commission to go into the specific details and then come out with specific proposals. Sir, Madhya Pradesh, as I have already stressed, is in a severe condition of drought specially Rajgarh, Shajapur, Mandsaure, Dhar and Jhabua Districts and the North Western Districts, namely, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand are facing very severe drought. I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to consider these drought affected districts very sympathetically. Sir, you have given one lakh tonnes of foodgrains to Rajasthan as grant. But you have given one lakh tonnes of foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh as loan. I would request the hon. Minister that this loan should be converted into a grant because Madhya Pradesh, as it is, is in a very difficult financial position.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): The request has not come from the State.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: As Members of Parliament, we will take it up with the Chief Minister so that the State Government can come up with a proposal requesting the Centre that the loan which has been given to the State should be converted into a grant. Sir, in this context, I would also request the hon. Minister for greater allocation of funds for provision of drinking water facilities, for foodgrains, essential commodities and fodder and also transport subsidy for fodder. Sir, there is a discrimination shown against Madhya Pradesh. Fodder subsidies are being given to Rajasthan and Gujarat, but not to Madhya Pradesh. It should be given to Madhya Pradesh also. These are my views on this subject and I am very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on drought situation under Rule 193.

Severe drought conditions are prevailing all over the country. Nearly 20 States are affected by severe drought conditions. Tamil Nadu is worst affected. Rains have failed in Tamil Nadu. According to a meteorological report, Tamil Nadu has registered a 30 to 60 per cent reduction in the usual rain fall. Water is not available for agricultural purposes.

A Central team was constituted and it visited Tamil Nadu, 5 months have passed since then. Details of their recommendations and the quantum of actual relief in terms of money and material by the Central Govt. are not available.

Newspapers reports say that nearly Rs. 30 crores have been disbursed as relief. However, the State Govt. have projected a demand of Rs. 340 crores as relief for drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu. Look at the wide gap between the relief asked for and those actually provided. Whether the projection of the State Govt in regard to relief money is wrong or whether the recommendations of the Central team is faulty. This I would like to know from the Minister.

I hail from a drought prone area. I had toured all the villages in my constituency along with the Drought Relief Commissioner. Water is not available even at 200 feet below the surface.

Hon. Minister has laid emphasis that fall in food production during prevalence of drought can be compensated by resorting to dry land farming and by raising short-term crops.

We are ready to raise short term crops. But even for that, there is no adequate

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

water. If we cannot get a drop of water for drinking purpose, where to get water for cultivation.

Drought is a natural calamity. It is a challenge to mankind. Let us pray to the Almighty to give strength to meet the challenge. Let us also pray to the Almighty so that rains come as relief to people sweltering under heat. A Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the M.P. has already been constituted to suggest ways and means to tackle the problem. I request the Committee to make extensive surveys and evolve a long term policy so that water is provided to all for drinking and agricultural purposes.

In our country where many States are reeling under the severity of drought, in some States, we have floods. We have to utilise the flood waters and water in other rivers which is flowing into the sea. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the whole area is rainfed. If there are no rains in Kudagu the catchment area of river Cauvery, there will be no water for Tamil Nadu either for drinking or for agricultural purposes. All silted lakes and reservoirs in Tamil Nadu have to be repaired. It is not enough to provide relief money to the State Govt. It is not a viable proposition to entrust all drought relief measures to the State Govt. This is a crisis which has to be managed jointly by the State Govt. and the Central Govt. on war-footing.

In Tamil Nadu, many big lakes are dry. These have to be desilted and water tapped for consumption. Ordinary bulldozers are not suitable for such a job. In my constituency, Mamandur and Kaveri-Pakka are two big lakes. If both these lakes are repaired, you can have water for at least 2 years. Some decades back, a similar drought had visited the State. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the then Agricultural Minister visited the site in my constituency and ordered the repair of these two big lakes. It improved the situation and since

then the lakes supplied water for further 20 years.

I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to despatch immediately the hon. Minister for Agriculture to the drought affected sites in my State. The two lakes which I referred to earlier have to be repaired extensively. At present Tamil Nadu Govt. with the help of private contractors are digging deep water wells for provision of drinking water and water for agricultural purposes. One has to bore as deep as 200, 250 and even 300 feet. These private contractors lack of equipment and expertise for this job. I, therefore, stress upon the need for requisitioning the help of army in digging deep water wells.

Next is the plight of the small farmers. Small farmers in drought affected areas must be provided with 20 kilos of rice and adequate quantities of other essential food grains like maize, millets etc.

Further, water for agricultural purposes should be provided by digging more deep water wells to all small farmers owning 1, 2 or 3 acres of land.

As far as Madras city is concerned, there is acute shortage of drinking water. The Tamil Nadu Govt. propose to bring water by rail or by sea. But we are not sure. Surface water can be tapped by requisitioning the help of army and that is the need of the hour. That should be done on a war-footing.

I would also request the Govt. to suspend recovery of loans from farmers.

Lastly, I request that a Drought relief Monitoring Committee must be constituted district wise with MPs and MLAs as Members under the presidentship of District Collectors. The Committee must meet every 15 days and submit a report to the Govt. on relief measures undertaken and the progress made.

I conclude with thanks to you, Sir.

[English]

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, the Minister for Agriculture has made the statement on 30th of July and since then, the situation instead of improving has deteriorated a lot. At that time the situation was worse and now it is worst. Since the fact has been admitted, I would not go into the details about the rainfall and other things.

I would like to point out that so far as the Government is concerned, the attitude of the Government till now is totally disappointing. So far as the long-term measures are concerned, Government has not acted upon it. The potential that has been created so far as irrigation is concerned is not being used properly. There is lot of unutilisation of the potential which has been created and that also affects the scarcity conditions of the country.

So far as the short-term measures are concerned, I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by the Agriculture Minister but still simply expressing sentiments is not enough because past experience of the Central Government so far as scarcity and drought is concerned, is not satisfactory. On the contrary, it is disappointing. I will quote the illustration of Maharashtra. In 1986-87, there were serious drought conditions. Government of Maharashtra had made a provision in the Budget to the extent of Rs. 206.15 crores. The expenditure incurred by the Government of Maharashtra to meet the drought conditions is Rs. 378.20 crores and the Central assistance sanctioned by the Central Government is only 23.90 lakhs. Taking into consideration the seriousness of drought conditions of Maharashtra, Maharashtra has spent in 1986-87 to the extent of Rs. 338 crores and the Central Government has sanctioned assistance to the extent of only Rs. 24 crores. It shows the attitude of the Central Government towards the State. It is said that it is the main responsibility of the States to handle the drought conditions. I

fully agree but it is also the duty of the Central Government. The margin money that is provided per year is Rs. 244 crores. If the Central Government limits this margin money to this extent only, then the situation created will be very grave and serious. The margin money provide for this should be increased. All these factors should be taken into consideration.

As far as short-term measures are concerned, I would like to suggest that water, wherever available, should be conserved. If we do not conserve water, it will be no use saying that we will provide fodder and vegetables and other things.

There is also the question of relief work. In places of drought, relief works should be provided for. Plans for creating works should be ready. My experience is that even though the plans are there but if the funds are not provided for, work is not provided for. Where is the work? If work is not provided for, there will be large-scale migration of people from villages to the towns and cities. Today I have read in the newspapers that from Rajasthan hundreds of families are migrating because work and drinking water are not provided for. Because of that, all those people are migrating to a large extent to cities. This should be stopped.

As regards drinking water, even though it is now rainy season in Maharashtra, water is being provided for to about 1,000 villages by tankers. The situation might worsen. Care should be taken to provide drinking water.

Another thing I would like to suggest is that water for irrigation for growing vegetables, water for irrigation for growing pulses and water for irrigation for growing some food-stuffs and foodgrains which require less quantity of water than some other crops, should be given on priority basis. The next important point that comes to my mind is regarding fodder for cattle. It is very important. It is common experience that fodder is not provided by the government, as is required by the farmers.

[Shri D.P. Patil]

In Maharashtra, we are now experiencing a peculiar situation. Due to shortage of fodder, farmers cannot maintain cattle because fodder is sold at very high prices. This situation has compelled the farmers to sell their cattle at very lower prices or to send them away so that the responsibility of maintaining the cattle is not with the farmers. They are free from maintaining them.

Further, though there is rainfall in some areas this year, there is shortage of cattle for agricultural operations because the farmers have sold their cattle on a large scale. Hence, there is shortage of cattle for agricultural operations. Therefore, adequate care should be taken to see that fodder is supplied at cheaper prices to the farmers and cattle camps should be started by the Central Government, State Governments and other agencies. Unless and until you start these cattle camps, it is not sufficient to pay taccavi loans to the agriculturists because taccavi loan is a burden on the agriculturists. When they have lost their crop, when they have lost their earning and income, if you are burdening the agriculturists and farmers with some sort of taccavi loans, then it is impossible for them to survive. So, instead of providing taccavi loans, the farmers and agriculturists should be provided with fodder for their cattle and also cattle camps should be started by the central Government, by the State Governments and by some other institutions, and they should be subsidised.

Sir, supply of foodgrains through public distribution system is very important because when there is a shortfall of rains, prices of essential commodities and essential goods start going higher and higher. I have got some figures, for your information. Foodgrain prices went up by 5.24 per cent against a fall of 2.24 per cent in the corresponding period of last year i.e. for the period of March to 11th July. That means, there is an increase in the prices since March to July at the rate of 7.48 per

cent. As far as the prices of pulses are concerned, it is very serious. Prices of pulses went up by 10.50 per cent against a fall of 9.77 per cent for the period of March to July during the last year. That means, the rise in prices in respect of pulses for this particular period from May to July 11, is 24.27 per cent. If we take into consideration the rise in prices at such a rate, then it will be impossible for the agriculturists and drought-affected persons to survive. The same problem will be faced by other people also. It would really be difficult for such people to survive unless and until the Government provides foodgrains, pulses, edible oils and other essential items, through public distribution system.

The next point I would like to make is regarding supply of electricity as also diesel. These two things are very important because the groundwater available at great depths has to be pumped out. Unless and until you supply electricity and diesel on priority basis, to the farmers, then again it will be difficult for them to pump out the underground water which is used for growing vegetables, pulses etc. Instead of giving these things to the industrialist at subsidised rates, if you are not going to give these things to the farmers, they will suffer very much.

Lastly, I would like to make one more point. Sir, minimum wages have been prescribed by the Central Government for the workers. Works in the drought-affected areas will have to be provided. I would like to suggest that this minimum wages atleast should be paid to the labourers who will be coming for working there. It is my knowledge that there are some Governments which are not agreeable to the increase in the minimum wages that have been prescribed by the Central Government. Maharashtra is one of them. The Maharashtra Government has complained that the increase in the minimum wages to Rs 11 per day is on the higher side. But we feel that it should be paid. This is the experience of every one that in the drought-affected areas the

persons who are working will not be getting sufficient wages and if they are not getting sufficient wages, they will have to starve because prices are rising. Even though the public distribution system will be strengthened, we are sure, from our past experience, that the requirements of the people will not be met fully, and if the requirements are not met fully, then they will have to buy from the market at higher rates. Since they will not be in a position to buy at higher rates, they cannot buy and there will be malnutrition and starvation.

For the cattle also, there should be provision for water...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Water is being provided only for human-beings and that also is not sufficient. Water for the cattle should be provided.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, drought and floods are natural calamities. For the last three years, the country has been facing severe drought and floods in various parts like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and this year, the other States like U.P., Haryana and others are also having acute drought. The Government of India has allotted huge funds in the Seventh Plan for providing relief to the people. Out of these, substantial amounts have already been utilised for giving relief to the victims who were very much affected by floods. I do not want to go in detail. I wanted to give some data and make my suggestions for permanent measures and also suggestions for taking up immediate measures.

In this country, the average rainfall is 50 millimeters per day. Out of that, 400 million hectares of water is on the surface. Out of the 400 million hectares of water which is on the surface, 70 million hectares of water is evaporating. Storage at surface is only 115 million hectares of water. The

remaining 115 million hectares of water is getting dried. The total flow of water in the rivers in the country as on today is 180 million hectares. We are using only 70 million hectares of water from the rivers. The total area under irrigation as on today works out to only 20 percent. Ten per cent of the ground water is being explored.

So, what is to be done to use the rest of the water—that is a question mark—to see that permanent measures are worked out for giving relief to the drought-prone areas? I have got a few suggestions to make.

Number one is, Advisory Committees should be set up at the district, taluka and panchayat levels, consisting of MLAs and MPs and other local members and heads of voluntary institutions to review weekly performance of the relief works. Number two is, powers should be delegated to the district and taluka officers in the case of emergencies like spreading of epidemics, for transporting and supply of water to the problem villages and for purchase of fodder. Number three is, all land revenues should be waived. Short-term loans should be converted into medium-term loans. Taccavi loan should be sanctioned to the poor families for purchase of fodder. Relief work should be started immediately without waiting for sanctions and procedures.

Employment should be provided for women and children above the age of 10 or more because I have been seeing mostly women and children are not allowed to take relief work. Wherever relief works are scattered, contract works are being entrusted to the labourers. Such work should not be encouraged under any circumstances because whatever little food they have, they are not in a position to work on contract basis. This should be completely avoided.

Instead of starting road works, preference should be given for distilling of existing tanks, Nala-bandhas, soil conservation work. Pick up dams and

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

percolation tanks should be given up so as to give immediate relief for the drought affected people.

Goshalas should be located wherever there is perennial water and fodder should be stocked there and animals should be looked after by veterinary doctor and also feeds should be provided at Goshalas before these animals die out of starvation or they have been taken to slaughter houses. Such Goshalas are located in Karnataka. We have been very successful because cattle which belongs to the poor people have been taken and they are kept in Goshalas and one doctor is there to look after the animals. There is lot of fodder which they have stocked there and feeds also were provided for these animals. Those animals are looked after until the next rainy season.

Fodder should be asked to grow in the irrigated areas wherever it can be grown and that should be purchased by the Government. Wherever the grass is available in the hills and jungles must be cut and it should be stocked as early as possible.

PDS system should be strengthened. The system which we are having, the stocks which we are having are very much inadequate to supply foodgrains to the needy persons. Hence, I request more and more fair price shops should be opened immediately at the grassroot level and it is better to encourage institutions instead of individuals because when we encourage individuals to open such shops, there is every chance of misappropriation and also there may be some underhand dealings. Hence I request, as far as possible these fair price shops should be given to the institutions like cooperative societies, Panchayats and voluntary institutions and youth associations etc.

Labour wages as far as possible should be paid on 50:50 basis i.e. 50% wages should be paid in the form of grain and 50%

in the form of money. Cattle feed and grass should be provided for the poor families free of cost for the animals who give milk. Since we are facing shortage of milk, it is better to provide feeds and good grass for the milking animals. Seeds should be immediately procured for the next Kharif season wherever seeds are available in the State.

Mobile vans to repair bore wells must be immediately moved because there are number of bore wells which have not been attended properly and the villagers are facing acute shortage of drinking water and more and more bore wells should be dugged wherever there is a demand.

Power should be supplied immediately for all the irrigation pumps which are waiting for the supply of power and NRW scheme and Mini-Water Supply and many other schemes are completed but they have not been given power connection. They say there is lot of shortage of supply of material. This should be immediately looked after. There is likely that industries will be closed down due to power shortage in many States. Hence the Central Government should come forward to give power from the Central Pool.

An authority should be constituted for the droughtprone areas of Royalseema and areas like Bellary, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga of Karnataka. That type of an authority is already working in Rajasthan. So, sufficient amount should be provided for an authority to take up all round development and explore the natural resources like water, mineral wealth and land. That should be given priority over all other schemes.

70 TMC of water is available which is now flowing into the sea from the Tungabhadra river. There is every possibility of irrigating more land in this area. Before the localisation was done, many lands have been left off and still there is scope to irrigate much more lands. Farmers are using the water because the water reaches their lands. Such lands,

even though they are in use, have been declared as unauthorised lands. It is high time that we should authorise these people to take water from the Tungabhadra river because there is a surplus of 70 TMC of water.

Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation should be encouraged so as to irrigate more land with lesser water. For the RLEGP, NREP, DPAP programmes, amount is allotted on the basis of population. Hereafter I would request the Government to allot funds on the basis of poverty and backwardness and not on the basis of population.

Various schemes have been worked out by eminent engineers for the permanent solution of Royalseema and Karnataka's drought prone areas like Upper Tunga, Netravati, and Mahanadi. If Mahanadi is connected to Godavari; Godavari to Krishna, there will be a surplus of 1400 TMC of water. With this, the Upper Krishna and Telugu Ganga and all other projects can be given more water. Hence, I would request that such constructive schemes which would give permanent relief should be taken up immediately.

Netravati flows in the western ghat. There is every possibility of taking water from Netravati by lifting water and diverting it through tunnels to Shimoga and Chikmagalore districts, so that more and more areas can be irrigated.

One Mr. Paramashiviah, the Ex-Chief Engineer, has worked out a project on Upper Tunga and Upper Bhadra wherein 120 TMC of water can be made available at Lakwalli Dam. If these two projects are taken up, most of the drought prone areas of Tumkur, Kotur, Chitradurga, Bellary, will get sufficient water. I would request that at least during the 8th Plan all these projects should be taken up on priority.

As I said earlier, all the natural resources must be explored, I have been to many countries. I don't want to compare ourselves with western countries; I would

just like to compare ourselves with eastern countries like China, Korea and Japan where they have explored fully all the natural resources like land, water and mineral wealth. Then only they went to consumer industries. Therefore, in that way it is better to take all these into consideration and find a permanent solution for the drought prone areas of the entire country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane): People are surprised to note that day by day more and more areas are coming under drought in Haryana and Punjab and in other areas also.

In Maharashtra, Konkan was never coming under drought. The usual rainfall in Konkan is near about 3000 mm. But this year there is a scarcity even in Konkan. Rains are so less that the crops like Nagali and Vasai have been spoiled in adivasi areas. People ask as to what is the reason for this scarcity, why it is spreading day by day and whether it is spreading all over India or all over the world. I request the Minister to kindly clarify the position and tell us the effect of the scarcity all over the world.

As regards the reasons for this scarcity, we generally say that the cutting of trees is the main reason. My constituency consists of rural areas as well as urban areas. Thane proper city is a municipal corporation. There are no hills or jungles. But even then the total rainfall uptill now is 1000 mm, while in the other part, that is the end of my constituency which is a rural area, the total rainfall uptill now is only 500 mm. In the same district there is vast variation, namely, 500 to 1000. Why so much difference should be there in the same areas? People say scarcity must be not because of cutting of trees but it must be because of explosions of nuclear bombs. So the Minister should clarify as to what is the position.

Sir, at the end of my constituency there is a hilly and adivasi area. It is just at the

[Shri S.G. Gholap]

bottom of the mountain but even then the rainfall is less than the city which is far away from the hilly and jungle area.

Now what is the way out for this? My request to the Forest Minister is that he should take care that the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 gets amended. Water wherever and whenever is available should be stored and the productive works have to be taken up in scarcity area. In our area when we take up scarcity works there is a ban that not an inch of forest land can be taken for any work without the sanction of the Central Government. Tanks, percolation tanks and minor irrigation works are the productive works but they are held up on account of this Forest Conservation Act, 1980. I would request the Minister to get that Act amended at least to the level of minor irrigation works.

Sir, we have to supply drinking water to the affected area. In my area in one adivasi village, namely, Patgaon there are nearly 1000 people living there. After a long time the Central Government sanctioned the scheme of drinking water and have spent Rs. 7 lakhs on the pipeline. Now everything is ready except the well. When they started to dig the well, in the forest area and only half an acre of land was required the work got stopped as the required land was not given. Chief Minister intervened and tried his best thing was allowed. They said that the matter will have to go to the Central Government and only then it will be cleared. So I request the Minister to take up this matter with the Forest Minister to get this Act amended.

I would like to know the policy in respect of grant which is being given. In 1985-86 Maharashtra spent Rs. 261 crores and in 1986-87 they spent Rs. 494 crores. So in two years Maharashtra Government has spent Rs. 755 crores whereas they got only Rs. 56 crores. This comes to only 7 per cent. Now this is not aid. It is only an advance grant which we are giving to the States today and

tomorrow we are going to cut it. So if only 7% is given then how can the States carry on their works. Further whatever we are giving should be given immediately.

Sir, many hon. Members have already said that instead of advance loan or advance grant it should be made aid just as it is being given for cyclone and floods. Then there is a provision which says that if it exceeds 5% of the total budget of the State then they are entitled for aid. Now in Maharashtra Rs. 2000 crores is the annual budget. 5% of it comes to Rs. 100 crores. It is never possible to spend Rs. 100 crores in a year. Then, Sir, the scarcity period is always divided into two years from October to March and April to June. So instead of 5% it should be limited to 2% in a year so that we can spend the amount and get that amount as aid.

As regards cheap foodgrains are supplying to the labourers under NREP I would like to say that in Maharashtra most of the workers are covered under Employment Guarantee Scheme. Even today 5.23 lakh workers are working under Employment Guarantee Scheme. The scheme should be made applicable to the workers who are working under the Employment Guarantee Scheme also so that the poor people get the benefit.

Now I come to crop insurance. Whenever there is scarcity in an area, it is to be declared by the Government. It is declared only after the crop yield is taken into consideration. If the output is below 50 per cent, then only a village is declared scarcity-affected. It has come to our knowledge that where people have insured their crops, they are not getting the insurance amount even though the village is declared by the Government as affected by scarcity. The people are told that unless a separate committee takes the yield of the area and declares that the area has been affected, then only crop insurance amount is made available. I request that whenever an area is declared as affected by scarcity, the insurance amount should be given to the agriculturists immediately and no

report should be asked for from the special committee.

Sir, there is a problem about drinking water in Kokan. This year only 50 per cent rainfall is there in Kokan. As such, there is an actual shortage of drinking water.

Now I talk about the crop failure of adivasis. As these crops are in the hilly areas and the rainfall is less, the crops have been spoiled. Therefore, I request that financial assistance should be extended to these people and more work should be provided to them.

Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has been given only Rs. 56 crores against their demand of about Rs. 800 crores. They have already spent that amount. So, I request the Central Government to extend more financial help as demanded by them.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda). Sir, this year the drought is said to be one of the worst in our country during the last hundred years. The people are in a miserable state. It is not a problem of one State. It is a problem of the nation. It should be looked into on a wider range and not as a simple one. Sir, there should be a permanent solution to the problem by taking long-term as well as short-term measures.

Sir, why are these droughts increasing day by day? Compared to the last year, it is severe this year. What will be the position next year? We cannot predict. Andhra has been affected by drought for the last five successive years. One part of that State is also affected by floods. Why these things are happening in our country? In some States, there is scarcity of water while in others, there are floods. These things have to be studied carefully. The entire planning machinery has to be geared up. We have to make in-depth studies. These things should be taken care of.

Sir, if the drought situation in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra and even in Uttar Pradesh continues, how

are we going to produce the minimum required food? We are expecting food production level of 175 million tonnes by the end of this Plan but the present position is 151 million tonnes. I don't know how much they are going to get because of this drought situation. After all we are having our procured buffer stock level at 23.5 million tonnes. At the rate of 19-20 million tonnes per year through public distribution system, it will hardly be sufficient. Because of the drought, the offtake will be more this year. But how are we going to achieve for the next year? What will be the state? This is not the problem of Department of Agriculture only. We have to tackle this problem as a national issue. The Departments of Irrigation, Finance and Energy should tackle the problem of power shortage and water shortage. Water is there. Power is there. We are not giving much importance to the nuclear power and the thermal power. These resources have to be harnessed. We cannot depend only on the hydro-electric power. The nuclear and thermal power should be given due importance. Then only we can solve the problem of power shortage due to which most of the industries have been affected. Most of the people are thrust into the open streets jobless. These things should be taken care of.

We have got water, but what is the plan to utilize it? How are you going to regulate the water flow and make use of it properly? Every drop of water should be used and only then we can achieve good results. These things should be studied properly and in a big way. The entire planning machinery should be overhauled and the Planning Commission should be geared up to meet the requirements. Only then we can solve these problems.

Then, the rates of all the essential commodities need to be arrested. The rates are going up almost every day. When compared to last year, the inflationary pressures are already evident from the available data on wholesale prices. The latest wholesale price index shows that

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

from the end of March to July this year, the index went up by 5.53 per cent against 5.15 per cent during the corresponding period last year. Then, the foodgrain prices went up by 5.24 per cent from the end of March to July this year as against a fall of 2.24 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The rates of all the essential commodities are going up day by day. What will happen after three months or six months, we do not know. We are in the beginning of the year. How are you going to control these rates of essential commodities.

The entire Saurashtra is in drought conditions. What about the oil seeds? How are you going to meet the needs of the people and control the rates? You may resort to import as a temporary measures and you can distribute that through the public distribution system, but we should find a permanent solution. We should build as many projects as possible and wherever water is available, we should have them.

There has been a proposal for a long time to link Ganga to Kaveri, but we are not aware of its present status. The late Dr. K.L. Rao mooted this proposal and we used to hear about that proposal during our student days, but where is that proposal now? Is it buried or still alive? That needs to be considered seriously. The water of all rivers from Ganga to Kaveri should be made use of. The level of the ground water is going down day by day; the sub-soil water is going down. If it is 100 feet this year, next year it would be 150 feet and then 200 feet after two years. No borewell is working. Even after forty years of independence, the villages are suffering for want of drinking water. Who is responsible? This is because of the mismanagement and mis-planning of the Government of India. One has to blame them only. They should not shirk the responsibility and pass on the same to the States. The ruling party is responsible for all the miserable state of affairs.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Here or in Andhra?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Now, coming to Andhra Pradesh, a number of projects which have been recommended by the State Government have been pending with the centre for clearance. These have been pending for as long as fifteen years. We must take an overall view of the country and construct such projects not only in Andhra Pradesh, but wherever it is possible. You can give permission to the State Governments to go ahead. The Polavaram project, Ichhampali project, Srisailem Left Bank project, Pochampad project, and Telugu Ganga project have been held up by the Government of India for several years. These should be cleared without any delay.

The Central Government should come forward to help the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has been in the grip of drought conditions for the last successive five years. On the 8th of this month, our hon. Prime Minister visited Andhra Pradesh. We do not know whether it was a pleasure trip. First, we thought he was going to Mahabubnagar, but he never visited the drought affected areas... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Telengana and Rayalseema have a very good rain. So far as coastal Andhra is concerned, there is deficient rain, but there is Godavari canal and it is an irrigated area.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: We do not know whether it was a pleasure trip of the Prime Minister.

I do not know from where you got this information.

Sir, we have been given to understand that the Prime Minister is visiting Mahabubnagar district of drought affected area. All of a sudden when we reached

the airport they said that this trip has been cancelled. I know they have sympathy towards the Andhra people that is why they cancelled the trip to the drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the situation is that he wanted to exploit the political situation; he wanted to get some advantage.

The Andhra Chief Minister submitted a memorandum asking for relief but up-till now not a single relief measure has been given.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that many drinking water projects are pending with the Government of India. In my constituency of Nalgonda, about 14 to 15 per cent fluorine is there in the drinking water. There is no drinking water. File is pending....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have got a report from the Andhra Pradesh Government and they confirmed that there is no drinking water problem at present.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: From where you got this report?

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY Sir, I am a farmer and I am coming from the village. In my constituency because of 14 to 15 per cent fluorine content in the water the area is facing acute drinking water shortage. The Hon Minister is very generous and I hope that he will listen to our problem and will try to solve the problem of Andhra people. I would request the Hon Minister not to take a political view and kindly clear all the irrigation projects that are pending with the Government of India.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing

drought conditions in the country. Yesterday also, we had discussed this topic. This problem of drought is becoming acute every year. In rural areas of Delhi also, there has been no rains this year. The farmers kept on waiting for the rains but it eluded them. The drought this year has been so acute that the farmers are in a quandary. Water in tubewells has also dried up. There is shortage of power also. Villages in Delhi do not get power which has resulted in damage to the crops. With rains, the ponds also get filled and fodder also becomes available. The cattle give milk at least two kgs. per day. In the absence of rains, their milk has dried up. The milk is also in short supply. We have to deal with this situation.

We know that the Government is considerate towards the farmers. The hon. Members too listen to their problems though some of them speak much and listen less. At present every one in the villages is in difficulty. The man who used to sell vegetables in the village is also facing difficulty and same is the plight of farmers too. With the farmers all others are also in difficulty because every one in the village is dependant on the farmers for his livelihood. The farmers' earning depends on the rains. It is rain that the vegetables grow which create means of livelihood for them.

You say that the farmers have become rich. It is not so. If he grows a good crop in some year, he can have a good living that year, can marry his children, can repay his loans and construct house for himself but if his crop is damaged he starts dying of starvation. If the farmer earns, the Harijans and backward people of the villages, vegetables growers, also make their livelihood. The measures that have been suggested for Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh should be adopted for the rural areas of Delhi also which are in the grip of drought.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

You should pay attention to those

[Shri Bharat Singh]

farmers who have suffered losses and whose crops have been damaged. All types of grants should be provided to them. The Delhi farmers should also be given grants as have given to the farmers of other states. Four feet high embankment on the drains should be erected so that the tubewell water does not go further deep and irrigation is done in better way. The water of Nazafgarh mullah goes waste in the Yamuna, it can also be utilised for irrigation. Arrangements should be made for this also. All the tubewells in the villages of Delhi should get power round the clock, I had submitted two or three days back also that one more thermal power station should be set up in Delhi so that the farmers may get full power. Delhi farmers should get grant for fodder. I am not asking for loan. They are already indebted neckdeep and they are feeling difficulty in repaying them. They should be given cash grant. The contractors provide them inferior quality of fodder which puts them in difficulty. Therefore, grant should be given to them. Alongwith it, seeds should also be arranged for them. The paddy seedlings have withered away. Therefore, the farmers are in difficulty. The land revenue due from him should not be recovered. The vegetable crops in the Delhi villages have withered away. You all must be aware that the prices of the vegetables have sky rocketed. The reason is that there has been very less production. When the produce is more the rates remain low. I want that all sorts of help should be provided to Delhi farmers. Landless labourers and other labourers should also be helped with grants. There is scarcity of milk now- a- days. Every effort should be made to provide green fodder to the milch cattle. This will help in more production of milk and its shortage in Delhi will be removed. I want that maximum efforts should be made in this regard. Our Government has done very good work keeping in view the earlier position. It is said that during British regime if in some parts there used to be famine, in other

parts there used to be good foodgrains crop but even then people used to die of starvation. Now it is not so. The Government has full resources at its command.

I want that 4 feet high embankment should be erected on the sides of big drains and power generation should be increased so that the drought could be faced and even during the drought period we are able to irrigate the fields fully. With these words I thank you and conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I belong to Rajasthan. The entire Rajasthan has been in the grip of severe drought successively for the last 4 to 5 years. There are in all 27 districts in Rajasthan and 204 tehsils in those districts. Its population is 38,670 and there are 2071 villages in Rajasthan. Similarly, there are 308 lakh cattleheads in Rajasthan. The people there are reeling under starvation, epidemic and unemployment. Drinking water is the biggest problem in Rajasthan. My constituency, Jhunjhunu is situated at the far end of Haryana Rajasthan Border. A canal passes through Haryana, and Jhunjhunu remains deprived of the water of that canal. At this critical time, at least, the water of that canal should reach Jhunjhunu and Sikar so that people may make use of that water. If any drought relief work is to be undertaken, Ganga Yamuna canal project must be implemented to ensure supply of drinking water in the districts, Sikar and Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan. Indira Gandhi canal is a very big project. It originates from one end of Rajasthan. Water may also please be supplied to Jhunjhunu and Rajasthan from that canal also. I would appeal to you that the backlog of 305 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and Rs. 82 crores for Rajasthan may please be released at the earliest. The sum of Rs. 100 crores for drinking water may also please be released. More electricity may also be provided in such a critical time at the places where water is available at a great depth so that water could be provided to people by providing electricity there. The problem of water and fodder is very acute in our area. My district Jhunjhunu is partly a hilly area and the

water in the wells in this area has gone dry. Therefore, boring machines may please be sent there so that people may get water. At least one hand pump in each village must be ensured. Farmers may be given assistance to deepen their wells. Sowing has not been undertaken in that area and if at all it was done at some places, it has dried up. Therefore, the farmers who were granted loan of Rs. 10,000 should be exempted from repayment. In this critical period taccavi loans should also be given to the farmers so that the farmers and the poor may get some relief in this period. Fair price foodgrains shops should be opened in the villages. Electricity should also be provided there. Livestock is the biggest asset in Rajasthan and in order to save it, fodder depots should be opened in large number. Transport for this purpose should be made available free and it should be done at the earliest. Then only the livestock of Rajasthan can be saved. Otherwise, the plight of livestock is so bad in Rajasthan that it is perishing at places. The people are worried how their livestock would survive and how would they sustain themselves.

The recruitment for army from Jhunjhunu and Sikar region of Rajasthan is the highest. They defend the borders of the country. When these army personnel come to know about the situation of starvation, their peace of mind would be disturbed. More and more army personnel should be recruited from that area and the ban on the recruitment of Government employees should be lifted. People's representatives of our district may be associated in the relief work so that the relief centres are opened at the right places. The Government servants and people's Representatives should donate their one month's salary in this period of crisis. Expenditure incurred on our travelling should be stopped. Expenditure on our tours should be stopped. All kinds of public functions should be stopped so that we may be able to face this period of crisis. I hope that the hon. Minister Shri Dhillon will fulfil our demands of Rajasthan immediately in order to enable it to meet the situation. I hope that he will make

arrangements to fulfil our demands connected with Ganga-Yamuna canal in Jhunjhunu district and make arrangements for fodder for the live-stock.

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on drought. Sir the nature has given us a lot and we are still dependant on it. It is sometimes bountiful and sometimes it wreaks destruction. Our country faces both floods and drought every year. But this year the nature has created a very peculiar situation for us. I am of the view that we hardly ever saw such a situation in our life time. People are of the view that never before has the condition of drought been so severe during the last 100 years as it is this year.

Sir, there are 415 districts in our country and out of them 280 districts are facing drought. In Uttar Pradesh there are 57 districts out of which 50 districts are in the grip of drought. Situation in the remaining 7 districts is not that happy and they have also suffered heavy losses. I had the opportunity to closely watch the damage caused by this natural calamity in various districts

This year Kharif sowing has been less than in Uttar Pradesh. Apart from my own constituency Mainpuri, I had also the opportunity of visiting the adjoining districts of Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Agra etc. In all these areas one can see greenery either along the canals or at the places where irrigation is done through tubewells. Otherwise the entire Uttar Pradesh appears to have turned into a desert. The situation is very grave everywhere due to drought. The failure of rains has not only created the problem of irrigation but also of drinking water. The tubewells are also not working to their optimum capacity as the level of ground water has gone down. Due to shortage of water either the wells have dried up or their water level has gone down considerably. It

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

is a big challenge before all of us and we shall have to face it collectively.

Sir, even the ponds where the cattle used to get drinking water have gone dry. As a result, our cattle are perishing. Some farmers were undertaking fisheries in their ponds. But due to shortage of water fishers have also started perishing. Such a situation has been created. It is necessary to take very effective steps to meet this situation. Not only that, the farm labourers and poor people who were maintaining their livelihood by working in agricultural farms, are on the verge of starvation. They do not get any employment anywhere.

I express my thanks to the hon. Prime Ministry who has made available diesel to farmers for running their tubewells, pump-sets and tractors by making cut in the quota of diesel allotted to industries, with a view to meet this situation. This step taken by him is really commendable. I would like to express my thanks to him for this.

Sir, our colleagues have raised a number of points. I do not want to make a long speech. I would like to make some concrete suggestions to the Government. The hon. Minister is sitting here. I am of the view that if the Government acts upon these suggestions, we can meet this situation very effectively.

Sir, the Government should immediately implement the National Rural Employment Programme and other such programmes so that people may get employment. Electricity being supplied to industry should be partly diverted to the farmers for running their tubewells. The farmers should be supplied electricity at least for 18 hours. Then only the farmers will get some relief. Electricity may be taken from those States where it is surplus and supplied to States like Uttar Pradesh which have been surplus in foodgrains. Today we find that electricity is being consumed in Delhi and other cities on beautification. Only the tubelights essential for street lighting

should be used and the electricity so saved should be diverted to farmers.

Sir, water should be supplied to the dried up canals and tubewells so that water can be made available to cattle in the villages. Sir, ponds may be dug under N.R.E.P. in those villages where there are no ponds, so that water supply in the canals may be maintained continuously. The labourers and the marginal farmers may be provided essential commodities at cheap rates. The second most essential thing is that arrangements be so made so that whatever the relief and assistance you intend to send to villages, farmers and labourers is made available to the people of the villages without any hindrance and corruption.

Sir, fodder, straw and grass may be made available to wanting States at cheap rates from those States which are surplus in these items. The Government dues outstanding against all farmers and labourers may be written off. Today we feel that the farmers cannot repay the loan even in the next two years. It is, therefore, my request to the Government that the Government dues may be written off.

Sir, the tubewells lying out of order may be set right on war footing. The most important thing is that the prices of foodgrains have started rising with the drought. The hon. Minister is sitting here. It is my request to him that the rising prices of foodgrains may be checked so that foodgrains could be made available to poor people at cheap rates. As for the cattle, I would suggest that the cattle may be allowed to graze in the forests where it is prohibited so that the cattle can be saved from dying. With these words, I express thanks to you.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Mr Chairman, Sir, a very important discussion is taking place in this august House on the national crisis in the country this year since day before yesterday. There are several states like Maharashtra in this country which have

been facing drought for the last 10 years to 15 years. Crops could not grow in these States due to failure of rains. We have to see carefully as to how to utilise the foodgrains which are lying in our godowns. Rather it is necessary to see that these foodgrains reach the poor people at reasonable rates.

When the country is passing through this national crisis, some hoarders want to take advantage of this situation. Now prices of all commodities have started rising. The foodgrains being supplied through ration shops are also not clean. The wheat is rotten and the rice is also not good.

If the supply of foodgrains which are being sent to states and ultimately reaching the shops is not done properly, the poor people and labourers will be deprived of these items and it may also create a situation of starvation. I do not think it to be an ordinary crisis. Everybody is concerned about this national crisis. All the States and all our colleagues are concerned about it. How to solve the problem of drinking water? Today only 15 to 30 percent water has been left in our reservoirs. Sowing could not take place at places where kharif crops are grown because there has been only 20 to 30 per cent rainfall. Whatever sowing was undertaken, it dried up. In Maharashtra, there was 60 percent rainfall only in one district. There has not been 100 per cent rainfall which is required for kharif crops. There has been only 20 to 30 per cent rainfall.

Therefore, I want to suggest that the new technologies of sprinkler and drift irrigation systems should be used. We should develop crop varieties which require less water. Our improved seeds are high yielding varieties which require plenty of water. During every onset of drought, we speak a lot about dry farming but we have not developed the right varieties necessary for it. All our improved varieties so far require large quantities of water. Therefore, we should take long-term measures for dry-farming.

You should spend more amount on sprinkler and drift irrigation systems. You incur huge expenditures for providing employment during drought conditions. I want to say that small farmers should be provided with sprinkler and drift irrigation system on 100 percent subsidy basis. Today, the Government is spending Rs. 35,000 per hectare. Again, the farmers are facing difficulty in getting loans from the banks. Government should pay maximum attention in this regard. Then the farmers will be able to produce crops and have the source of income well.

The farmers are also in debt today. Maharashtra is facing drought conditions for the third successive year which has resulted in a famine like situation. Government of Maharashtra has by a conservative estimate spent Rs. 950 crores during the past three years. Rs. 495 crores have been spent last year alone. So, wherefrom can further loans be given? Drought conditions are prevailing since 1972. During these 15 years, we faced drought conditions at least for 10 years. In these 15 years the short term loans became medium term loans and medium term loans have become long term loans. As a result the small farmers and also other categories of farmers have become defaulters. I want that you should write-off their outstanding loans. If the Government does not take this step, the farmers will never be free from debt. I am not suggesting that if drought or famine conditions prevail only for 4 months you should remit their outstanding loans. The people in Maharashtra are reeling under near famine situation for the last 3 to 4 years. Keeping in view the situation in Maharashtra, I want to urge the hon. Minister to ensure that land reform programmes are implemented in this state without delay. Whether it involves the work of soil conservation, digging of canals, levelling of land, etc. all the land reform programmes will benefit the farmers and give them protection. You provide loans to the farmers and think that you have fulfilled your duty. The farmers become defaulters during famines and full amount of loans are not made available to

[Shri Bala Saheb Vibha Patil]

them as their old loans are also adjusted. Thus, the credit line gets choked. The farmers should not be made to contribute towards the expenditure incurred on implementing the land-reform programmes. The entire responsibility should devolve on the Government. I have suggested several times in the House that the agricultural policy should be changed radically. But so far you have not given it much consideration. The full amount of loans are not made available to the farmers as their old loans are also adjusted. Therefore, I want to request that the Government should exempt the farmers from the payment of their old loans.

The prices of essential commodities have gone up considerably and the black marketeers are taking undue advantage of this situation. If the shopkeepers should be made to display price-bags and available stocks, it will benefit everybody. They have a tendency to hoard goods. It has been seen that they refuse to sell kerosene etc. even if stocks are available with them. They want to hoard so that they can sell them at higher prices. Although the Hon. Prime Minister has cautioned everyone about that but the prices are still rising. We have to be vigilant about it. Stringent punishment should be awarded to the traders *who indulge in hoarding and black-marketing* and create difficulties for the consumers. Government should confiscate all their stocks.

In Maharashtra out of 40,000 villages, as many as 33,770 villages are in the grip of famine. At present 9-1/2 lakhs of workers are working there. 5,000 villages are supplied with drinking water by tankers etc. 2500 tankers have been pressed in service for this purpose. There are 15 thousand villages which are not getting drinking water supply. The farmers suffered losses to the tune of about Rs. 1200 crores last year due to the failure of the rabi crop. How will their losses be made good? Nearly 3 crores of people and at least 1.5 lakhs of cattle heads have been affected by

drought. Thousands of cattle have perished. The special team of officers sent by the Central Government does not make proper assessment of the situation. You will pardon me if I say that it is all bogus. Their recommendations are not accepted. Maharashtra Government had asked for Rs. 495 crores but Government provided only Rs. 57 crores. Similarly, Rs. 43 crores were asked for water but only 2.5 crores were sanctioned. If the Government does not provide necessary funds then how will the people be saved from the drought conditions?

The Crop Insurance Scheme and Credit Guarantee Scheme have been prepared. But these schemes are not benefiting the poor people. It is necessary to modify these schemes at the earliest. The insurance money should be made available by the end of June every year.

I do not know whether you have faith in your inspection team or not. But I would like that members of the inspection team must consult the M.L.As and M.P.s while touring the affected areas. When a team is sent for assessment of certain areas, it has to look at its various aspects like provision of work and financial assistance but it does not take more than an hour to inspect one district. I cannot understand how can a survey be completed in such a short time? God alone knows what decisions it can take regarding the various problems it wants to deal with.

One method of solving the problem of scarcity of water in the drought hit areas of Maharashtra will be to supply sea water by lifts system and tubewells. In my district, the ground water level was declined upto 300 to 400 feet. Open wells have all dried up. 7 out of 8 sugar mills have been closed because of water scarcity. The entire sugarcane crop has withered away. It is being used as animal fodder. There is also an acute shortage of milk in the country. The dairies can help the farmers a lot in solving the present crisis. The Centre should have talks with State Governments

in this regard. At the same time, Government should give protection to the farmers because they get a very low price for their produce. The prices of the vegetables and dairy products keep on increasing in the market but the farmers are getting a very low price. Today the tomatoes are selling at Rs. 16 per kg. but the farmers are getting only as 3 to 4 per kg. NAFED should provide assistance to the farmers and consumers of the drought hit areas. We have been facing drought in Maharashtra for the last 3 years. Therefore, we request that the farmers should be exempted from the payment of their outstanding loans.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the severe drought conditions are being discussed continuously in the House. The country has not witnessed the drought of this magnitude during the last 100 years. It is a saying in villages that death kills people suddenly but famine kills slowly. Fire destroys only a few villages but the famine has created a critical situation for the whole country. The month of July has passed yet it has not rained at all so far. The situation in Bihar is all the more worse because half of it is affected by drought and the other half by floods. If steps are not taken early to meet the situation then it may go out of hand. The situation in Bihar is such that wherever tubewells are available, electricity is not available, and at some places channels have also not been dug to carry the tubewell water to the fields. The Kanti Thermal Power Station was to be commissioned in 1986 but only one unit has been commissioned so far. The power situation is getting from bad to worse. If the resources are not made available to the farmers at this point of time then it will be difficult for you to deal with this dangerous situation.

It has been said earlier in the House also that whenever there are possibilities of war with Pakistan, big traders and businessmen tend to hoard goods in order to sell them at higher prices during the days of war. Similarly, today, the traders

are taking advantage of the drought situation and are hoarding goods in their godowns. Government should take care of them and ensure that no hoarding is done by the traders otherwise lakhs will die of hunger in spite of a large stock of food-grains in the country. Those innocent people will die who are not able to shout slogans against inflation and cannot complain about their conditions.

You should immediately start your Food-for-Work Programme. Otherwise how the worker will get employment. Nation is facing dual problem of flood and drought. People are starving due to drought and famine. Incidence of Malaria and other diseases is very high and it is very difficult for them to make both ends meet. In view of this, I request that those farmers who are affected by flood, starvation and drought should not be charged revenue and they should also be exempted from repayment of loan. An announcement should be made in the House in this regard.

My constituency is Gopalganj, Bihar which is a border district of Nepal. The situation there is all the more worst because on one hand it is affected by drought and on the other hand by floods. Besides the police and Government officials also increase their sufferings. They are being arrested for non-payment of revenue and other dues. In this connection, I would like to say that the farmer will be in a position to repay his debt only if he gets water and power and inputs and produce foodgrains. In such appalling situation, the farmer has no option but to go on suffering.

With these words I will again request the Government to carry on the work on war footing to deal with this unprecedented situation, particularly in Bihar. The outstanding projects pending since long should be completed without any further delay in order to deal with this critical situation.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): It is unfortunate that we have still to discuss drought and flood in the country. It is true that the incidence of flood and drought is going up year after year. It was said that in 1985 there had been drought in 12 States and 2 Union Territories and simultaneously flood in 14 States. Obviously, the entire country, every State, is suffering either from drought or flood every year. This obviously tells us the importance with which we have to tackle the situation. This obviously requires more attention and the investment than what is made in any other sector the reason being the investment made in industry or communication or transport, if it is not done, we only lose the benefit that we get out of it. But by the investment not made on checking this flood or drought or in the concerned projects, we are not only losing benefit that we get out of it but we are also incurring heavy loss, not only by way of wealth losing existing wealth and assets as well as devastation of human being, cattle and all that. Keeping these things in our mind, the Central Government must insist upon the State Governments not to go by their whims and fancies but to understand the priorities of investment and to take care of all these things to ensure that the flood and drought are controlled by investing more on taking up projects on a long term basis and not simply looking at the immediate remedy when the drought or flood comes.

I wish to say and it is also known to everybody that thousands of crores of rupees are being lost every year in spite of our investments in budgetary resources. Properties of the individuals worth crores of rupees are being lost, particularly of those people who are really poor and whose poverty is aggravating day by day and drought and floods are adding to their misery. So, Sir, this is to be given utmost attention, not discussion, and it requires total concentration in checking the serious situation. This is possible only when more number of irrigation projects are taken up.

If the Government does not find enough funds or resources for this purpose, it must even consider taking away the resources allocated for other sectors and utilise them for constructing the dams and major projects. In this aspect, the regional grid, if not the national grid, will help in a great degree and the State Government should be insisted upon to take up the regional grids.

In this connection, I wish to state that the issue should not be left to the whims and fancies of the State leader. Sir, coming to the State of Andhra Pradesh, it is known to people like us and not to the general public that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is not interested in getting clearance for various projects which are awaiting clearance from the Government of India. It is the publicity that he is interested in. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM: What are you saying? What proof have you got?

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO: Mr. Chairman Sir, basically the extensive and undue publicity that has been given by the State leader that has created suspicion in the minds of the people of Karnataka and Maharashtra about Telugu-Ganga project. This has led to the controversy between the Chief Ministers. Even if there were to be misunderstanding between the Chief Minister of two States or three States it is the duty of the Chief Minister concerned to sit across the table, discuss the matter and sort out the problem and help the people by curbing the present drought situation or flood situation. But unfortunately the leader of Andhra Pradesh feels that he is the God and he cannot sit across the table with other Chief Ministers of neighbouring States. Unfortunately it is the ego of the Chief Minister that is causing havoc and immeasurable loss to the people of Andhra Pradesh. I would request my colleagues here representing

Karnataka and Maharashtra not to be carried away by the undue publicity that is being given by the Andhra Pradesh leader. I would also request the leaders of the States to look to the interests of the nation as a whole. It is not only the interests of Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh but it is the interest of everybody in the country. 'So, Sir, I wish and request the Members from Karnataka and Maharashtra to impress upon the Chief Ministers to sit across the table with Chief Minister of A.P. and sort this matter. This can be done more easily if the leader think that they are only the representatives of the people and not Gods. Sir, I would request through you, the Prime Minister to give early clearance to the various projects sent by the Andhra Pradesh Government. It should not be made a reason for the leader of Andhra Pradesh to make fuss and take it as a means of publicity for criticising the Government of India and rousing the feelings of Andhras. He is only interested in publicity and not interested in getting clearance to the various projects Sir, even if by chance the Chief Minister of any State is not in a position or not interested in providing all the technical details that are necessary for consideration by the Central Water Commission let not the people suffer because of the lapse on the part of the leaders of the State Governments. Let people not suffer because of their lapses. Let the Central Government come forward and send the concerned officers or the authorities to the State and get all the details and then solve the problems of the people by clearing the Project without any loss of time. In case both the State Governments and the Central Government sit idle and are not to clear the projects for the mistakes committed by them, then the people will be at loss. So, I request both the Irrigation Minister and also the Prime Minister to look into this aspect immediately.

The other aspect that I wish to clarify is that it is not only the Central Government that can check these things but also the State Government can check the

recurrence of drought and other things. Unfortunately some of the State Governments and some of their leaders are interested more in spending enormous amount, crores of rupees on extensive publicity to retain their position and not doing the real things that are required to be done like controlling the flood or taking up these projects. They are interested in getting publicity by constructing status on Tank Bunch etc. by spending crores of rupees. If they have understood the priorities of the projects today, which are in the interest of the nation, irrigation and such other projects should have been taken up and drought can be checked very easily.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken much time.

SHRI K.S. RAO: In this aspect, apart from the resources at the disposal of the State Government and the Central Government, I request that the Ministry and the Government should think of .

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Hon. Chairman, he may say anything. We just want to know as to how and on which item the Chief Minister has spent the money? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO: Some of the private organisations or the farmers cooperatives can be encouraged with adequate loans with less rate of interest to construct as many dams as possible, whether it is minor, too small or even on the rivulets that are available in the vicinity and utilise the water. They can go for more and more reservoirs and more and more tanks to see that the water is stored and not allowed to join sea and become useless. This is a very important potential. This has to be taken care of.

I come to the last one, namely crop insurance. I say that crop insurance is a

[Shri K.S. Rao]

must and it helps particularly the farming community. The crop insurance must be effectively implemented. It should not be restricted to certain areas or with some stipulations or conditions by which the real sufferers are not getting the benefit. If necessary, an amendment to the circular has to be brought in to ensure that the real sufferers in the farming community are benefited by this crop insurance scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. S. RAO: In regard to drinking water, fodder, power supply and all that, if adequate measures are taken in time, the situation would have been comfortable. Much of the funds are going into the hands of vested interests, while implementing the short-term, temporary measures and the funds are not being put into proper use. A long-term scheme must be drawn out.

[Translation]

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the entire country is in the grip of serious drought. Sir, you know that the whole country barring Assam, Bihar and Bengal suffering from severe drought and these states are facing the problem of flood. Certain districts of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra who have never faced drought and which are called kharif districts are also facing serious situation. This is the one of the worst droughts of the century. There are some districts of Maharashtra like Bhandara, Nagpur, Garhchirauli, Chandrapur and Wardha where paddy crops are sowed and that area never faced drought condition. Initially farmers sowed paddy but that has dried as there was no rain. It happened second time also. I want that Government should help the farmers for sowing rabi crops otherwise there may not be any rabi crop as well. The same is the situation of drinking water. People have to go far away to fetch water. Wells are dried up. There cannot be any kharif crops because not

even one percent sowing has taken place. Rabi crops depend on rains. The farmers of Bhandara, Garhchirauli, Chandrapur, Nagpur and Wardha should be provided with necessary inputs and if it rains only then we can hope for a good Rabi crop. More power should also be provided to them. Necessary arrangements for supply of fodder for cattle and drinking water for people should be made. Employment Guarantee Scheme has been started in Maharashtra, but the employment opportunities provided there are not adequate. NREP and RLGP programmes should be expanded so that more and more people can be provided with employment. Fifty percent forest area has been protected in Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchirauli, even then the productive irrigation projects are lying pending for want of clearance. There are small irrigation schemes but there is no water available owing to lack of rain. Water level has gone down and it cannot come up without big irrigation projects. The Bavanthadi and Gosikhurd projects should be commissioned so as to provide employment to the people. I will also like to say about lift irrigation. Lift irrigation schemes should also be taken up to utilise the water of Vain Ganga and Bavanthadi rivers. These are the perennial rivers. Their entire water goes to the sea. It is realised at the time of famine that something should be done in this respect. 15 years ago the work on the projects mentioned by me was commenced but the same is still incomplete. Central Government should pay more attention to these schemes. In case the work does not commence even on the sanctioned projects, Central Government should provide relief to the farmers of that area. Certain projects are completed because of constant pressure. The water level cannot be raised unless big projects are taken up and water of the rivers will keep on flowing towards the sea. Bavanthadi project is lying pending since 1974 for clearance with the Central Water Commission. Rupees forty two crores have already been spent on this project. Such projects should be completed expeditiously in order to provide relief to

the farmers of drought prone areas. More funds should be given for irrigation projects in order to deal with the drought situation. The foodgrains should be distributed on uniform basis. There should not be any disparity in this matter because it has been observed that the traders hoard foodgrains and other essential commodities in their godowns and sell them to hotels and in blackmarket. People are deprived of essential commodities and Government is blamed for inefficiency and shortcomings. Therefore tight vigil is to be kept on the hoarders and blackmarketeers. Farmers and labourers should get full payment. All the dues of farmers and fees of students should be exempted.

This is the worst drought in the last 100 years. Government should take all necessary steps on war footing to deal with the drought condition. We should forget our differences and cooperate in this task. I am thankful to the Prime Minister that he has formed a cabinet committee which will supervise relief works and arrange for more employment opportunities for the people. Maharashtra is facing the drought conditions for the last three years and the central help given to that state is not adequate. I request the Central Government to meet the demand of the State Government in full.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, like last year, this year also the country is facing severe drought. About 20 States and some Union Territories are in the grip of drought. There is no alternative to it. Everybody is concerned about the situation prevailing in the country. Unfortunately, my State is, of course, in the grip of floods and not in the grip of drought. But I am equally concerned with my colleagues in this House as well as the countrymen.

Sir, it is a natural phenomenon. For the last so many years we have been witnessing the situation of floods and

drought and other natural calamities. There is no remedy. We speak here so many things. The Government promises but the promises are futile exercises. People do not get anything out of it. The poor people, the workers, the commonmen do not get any benefit out of it. Last year, in my constituency, there was drought. Many teams visited there. The State Government has also requested for it. But till today, nothing has reached the people and again this time, the flood has come. The people are in the grip of floods. Houses have been washed away; cattle have been washed away; dwelling houses have been washed away; standing-crops have been damaged and several lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. There is no authority to look into this matter. That is what is happening in this country. Look at the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. What is happening there?

17.00 hrs.

Recently in Kalahandi many people died of starvation. Why? Because Government failed to take prompt steps in due time. Our exercise here is only a paper-exercise. The Government promise here and we also promise to the people, to the affected people; and the promises remain unfulfilled. Why have the Government failed to provide even drinking water to the people at places where drought has taken place? Many people do not get water even to drink, what to speak of irrigation for growing crops. The cattle and even wild animals are dying in the jungles for want of water. I have said time and again that the Government is committed to the service of the people in a Welfare State like ours. But people do not get even drinking water at places where drought has taken place, and the Government is not coming to the rescue of the people. Surprisingly enough, in places where floods have taken place, where drought has taken place, where such natural calamities have taken place, nobody is there to go to the rescue of the people. The Chief Minister of Assam has

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

repeatedly written to the Prime Minister, about ten times, about the flood situation, but it has appeared in the press today that the Prime Minister has not received anything. The Central Government is silent on this. Whenever any natural calamity like drought or floods takes place.. (*Interruptions*) it is the duty of the Central Government to rush to the States and render all possible help. .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Please give me some more time, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Try to conclude in one minute.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He does not seem to be interested in speaking about drought.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am telling about the way the Central Government is dealing with natural calamities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether it is drought or floods, people are suffering. Let him speak.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Surprisingly enough, the Government is very keen to rush to the help of the State if it is a Congress-I-ruled State but they do not go to the help of non-Congress-I-ruled States like Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh or Assam.. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He want to emphasize on this point that Government of India do not provide assistance to those State Governments which are ruled by opposition parties. This is his grievance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. When your turn comes, you may rebut his statement, but let him speak now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: When young persons like you make wrong statements, it does not behave.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Why are you wasting his time by interrupting him time and again?

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: By this, it is not that they are taking revenge on the non-Congress-I Governments, but they are actually taking revenge on the people. Is it the way to deal with situations in a democratic country, in a Welfare State, like ours? They are tarnishing the good name of a Welfare State, a democratic State. That is why, erosion has taken place. They must render all possible help to the States which are affected by drought or such natural calamities.

I wish to draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that the people of Assam are today suffering under the grip of sever floods. Properties have been lost. Standing crops have been destroyed. The cattle have been washed away. Dwelling houses have been washed away. Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. But no steps have been taken by the Central Government to help the State Government. I humbly request the hon. Minister to take measures on a war-footing. ..

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I have a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the debate is on drought. He has not spoken a word on drought. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Where the drought was taken place, Government should provide drinking water to the

people of all the States irrespective of whether it is Congress ruled or non-Congress ruled States particularly Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana. This should be provided and all help should be rendered to the people towards agriculture.

With these words, I thank, you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to express my views on the discussion in respect of drought. Undoubtedly, the whole country and all the states are in the grip of drought, I want to speak for my own state. The drought in each and every district of Uttar Pradesh is so much horrible that even today the situation looks like that of May and June. Even these days, heat-waves are blowing and certainly the life has become very difficult there

Sir, the Kharif crop has been ruined, its sowing could not be done and paddy's sowing was also not done. Hence, there is no question of getting anything out of it but the most essential thing is, Sir, that the level of water has gone very low which has created crisis of drinking water and to some extent there is a famine-like condition. In my constituency, Jaunpur in four blocks Maniyahu, Barsathi, Rampur and Ramnagar, the drinking water was not available even before this drought. All the wells were muddy, there was not water at all. The Government is making efforts to provide drinking water by installing handpumps of India Mark-II, but I want to say that it will not solve the crisis of drinking water because these are not being installed on the basis of population but only a few i.e. two to four hand-pumps are being installed. The scarcity of water will remain the same. The construction of water-tanks has been stopped in Uttar Pradesh. It is not proper. Definitely, these water-tanks should be built so that the people could get drinking water and I also like to say that water-generators should be provided for those tube-wells which have been installed there because there is acute shortage of electricity due to which even

drinking water is not available in towns and villages, what to talk of water for irrigation.

Today, the position is such that all the ponds and tanks in the villages have gone dry. Therefore, all of them should be filled in and water should always be available in the canals and water should be supplied from them

Sir, so far as the condition of tube-wells in my constituency is concerned, I can emphatically say that today 95 per cent tube-wells are not in working condition. I have found it after paying visits in my constituency. Wherever I went, I found the tube-wells out of order. I want to say that these tube-wells should be repaired properly and fund should be provided for the same and if need be, more funds should be provided for their maintenance.

Our friend, Shri Mishra has stated that the students should not be charged any fees. Today, the condition of the students and their guardians is definitely pitiable. They should not be charged any fees and all kinds of Government recovery should be waived and if it is not possible, at least it should be suspended.

Public Distribution System should be streamlined. Today, there is black marketing everywhere. All commodities are not sold through Public Distribution System. Some persons are selling them in black market causing difficulties to the public. The Government should pay necessary attention towards it and these persons should be awarded deterrent punishment.

The wages being paid in connection with the relief work should be enhanced so that they can maintain their families properly.

Today, there are so many wells, in which there is no drinking water. you should get them cleaned so that water is made available. I have so many times spoken on the problem of drinking water. In Maniyahu tehsil in Jaunpur district, there

[Shri Kamla-Prasad Singh]

are four blocks of Maniyahu, Barsathi, Rampur and Ramnagar where drinking water is being supplied through tankers. In these circumstances, in all blocks, tehsils and districts drinking water should be arranged on war footing and funds should be allotted according to the requirement.

Our Uttar Pradesh is a very big state having very big population. The amount should be given to that state as per the requirement placed by its Chief Minister and the Government machinery.

Today, I want to congratulate our Prime Minister for the steps he has taken to run the relief operation on war-footing to fight the drought situation and has made efforts to give the assistance through the committees.

I also want to say that today the Kharif crop has been ruined and it seems that there will be no Rabi crop as well. If there will be no moisture of water, the field cannot be ploughed neither sowing can be done. Therefore, to make provision of the water, the condition of the tube-wells and the canals should be set right so that the farmers could get water properly and the farmers as well as public gets maximum relief at the time of this crisis.

With these words, I once again congratulate the Prime Minister and express thanks and request to make maximum allocations for our state of Uttar Pradesh. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we are discussing drought situation in the country I thought the hon. Minister for Water Resources would be present in the House. But unfortunately he is not present in the House during this important discussion.

Sir, lakhs of TMCs of water is flowing

waste into the sea. No effort has been made to utilise this water. Dr. K.L. Rao suggested long ago linking Ganga with Kavery. Had his plan been implemented, we would have succeeded by now in saving the country from recurring droughts and floods. Govt. is spending hundreds and crores of rupees on contingency plans and relief measures every year. But no permanent solution was thought of till now. Had the Govt spent a part of the amount which it has spent on these relief measures, this project would, in all probability have been completed by now. But, better late than never. The Central Govt. should take up Ganga-Kavery link project prepared by Dr. K.L. Rao for immediate implementation.

Sir, Rayalaseema is a chronically drought hit area. It was a backward area during the British regime and to this day it continues to be backward. No effort whatsoever has been made to relieve Rayalaseema from its perennial drought. Sir, Polavaram project is an important project which will go a long way to serve the needs of Rayalaseema. By linking up Krishna with Godavari and by diverting waters of Krishna river to Rayalaseema as envisaged in the Polavaram project plan, the entire area can be relieved of drought conditions once and for all. Hence this Polavaram project assumes special significance in this context. By taking up Polavaram project Krishna waters can be diverted to Rayalaseema. I take this opportunity to request the Central Government to clear the Polavaram project as early as possible and take up its execution.

Sir, Rayalaseema is reeling under severe drought for the past 4 years. There is no rain whatsoever during these years. Even if there was any rain it was too inadequate for storage. People in this region are subjected to too many difficulties on this account. There is no food to eat. There is no water to drink. Live stock is perishing on account of acute scarcity of fodder.

Chittoor is fast coming up on the Dairy Map. About one and half lakh litres of milk is being procured every day. It is now being expanded and the capacity is going to touch 3 lakh litres a day. Hence I request that Chittoor in A.P. should be linked up with a national dairy grid. It will benefit the farmers, poor women and others. Sir, out of the 280 cooperative societies, 120 are being exclusively managed by women. If Chittoor is linked up with the national grid, all those who are now engaged in the dairy industry in this area would get more money for their produce. Needless to add that they will be saved from exploitation as well. Hence linking up Chittoor with national grid will go a long way in benefiting the small and marginal farmers and other poorer sections of the society. Sir, since milk is available a plenty in this area, an effort should be made to set up milk based industry here.

Sir, in country like Japan, cottage industries are being given prominence. In our country also, we must encourage cottage industry. People in the lower strata of society will be immensely benefited, especially during the time when there is a natural calamity like drought. They will have a regular and dependable income. Cottage industries save the poor people from starvation. Hence I hope the Government would at least now take the steps to encourage cottage industries. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is facing a very difficult period. As some of the hon. Members have said the present drought is unprecedented. Such a drought has never happened over the last one century.

Sir, ours is a vast country. In one part of the country there is drought and in another part there is flood. So we have to consider how we could face these two calamities so that in future these two calamities could be faced on a time-bound programme. We

have to chalk out some scheme to use the surplus water of one area to benefit the drought-prone area. As has already been suggested inter-linking of rivers will be an ideal project. There are various long-term and short-term schemes. If we could chalkout then that will ultimately benefit the country and in a few years time - say in the 8th or 9th Plan - we will be able to squarely face the situation.

In Kerala the present drought is really unprecedented. There is not even sufficient water for drinking. Scarcity of drinking water is experienced everywhere. I come from Trivandrum. The whole Trivandrum region is facing an acute scarcity of water. In my parliamentary constituency, there are three urban assembly constituencies and four rural constituencies. Two constituencies are in the coastal belt and the other two are on the hilly side. All the four constituencies are now affected by drought. There is not even a drop of water in certain areas. The people have to travel 4-5 kilometres to get even one pot of water and one pot of water costs more than Rs. 5. The State Government has completely failed to provide even the drinking water to this area. So, I would plead with the Central Government to come forward with a scheme to meet their minimum requirements of drinking water. There are possibilities for digging some tubewells. Wherever possible, it must be implemented.

Sir, the drought has affected production of electricity. Kerala is a problem State. Unemployment is the greatest problem that is facing our State. There is already 25 per cent cut in the supply of electricity to the industry. The State Government has declared that if the present situation continues, there will be hundred per cent cut in electricity supply. That means the whole economy of our State will be in ruins.

Fortunately for our country and unfortunately for our State, as you know, more than 70 per cent of the agricultural

[Shri A. Charles]

crops are cash crops. As a result, we have to depend on the neighbouring States for supply of rice, vegetables, fruits, fodder, etc. Unfortunately the neighbouring States, especially Tamil Nadu, have taken a very unfair stand. They have restricted the movement of these commodities to our State.

Sir, we are not able to rear the cattle. The production of milk has gone down. As a result, the price of milk has gone up. Three months back, I submitted a memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to give some instructions to the Government of Tamil Nadu from where bulk of the fodder is being transported to our area. I got a reply that the said memorandum had been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture. Just a fortnight back, I again appealed to the present Minister of Agriculture. I would plead with him to consider the possibility of providing fodder to our State, especially the Trivandrum area, from the neighbouring area so that the cattle are not starved.

Another specific request I want to make is about the thermal plant. One proposal is to use diesel. If such a project is started, the whole thing will be completed in 1 1/2 years. I would plead that necessary instructions be given to the Ministry of Energy so that this project could be started immediately to benefit our State

[English]

I have tried to place the difficulties of our State. Unfortunately some of the hon. Members belonging to the Opposition have tried to take a political mileage out of the drought situation. One hon. Member even said that the ruling party is responsible for the flood situation. This is quite surprising. I would request all the Members of the House to work unitedly so that the present difficulties faced by the people could be solved.

SHRIMATI PATEL, RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, the country is passing through the severe drought situation. In such a situation it is appropriate to discuss this matter in the House. I am grateful to the Deputy Speaker and this House for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

This year, the whole country is facing an unprecedented calamity of famine. It is said that in 1857, there was a great famine. But present crisis is worst than any other famine in the past. This problem has many dimensions. Keeping in view the increased population and increased necessities of the country, the present crisis is, in fact, unprecedented and in these circumstances, every section of the society should come together and make its contribution to fight this natural calamity. I make an appeal to the Members of the opposition and some members of the ruling party and their political followers in the States to extend all cooperation to the Government to fight this severe crisis of famine and everybody should rise above the parochial feelings of getting any political advantage.

Our economy is based on agriculture. We have two Finance Ministers in our country. One is in the Government and the other Finance Minister is the king of clouds i.e. Monsoon. This year our second Finance Minister is not happy with us. In some states, this is the second year of famine-like situation but this is fourth successive year in Saurashtra, Kutch and northern parts of Gujarat where not even a drop of rain has fallen during the past four years. In primary schools, when the children are asked about the names of three main seasons, the innocent children count them as the winter, the summer and the drought in place of the winter, the summer and the monsoon. Are we not responsible for this situation? We have completely destroyed the balance of ecology. Our negligence towards environment has invited this devastation. But I am not going to go into all these things. I will confine myself to the discussion on drought.

Due to the green revolution, our country has achieved more than its target during the last few years and there are chances to achieve more. Perhaps it will not be difficult for us to solve the problem of foodgrains in this drought situation due to the aforesaid achievements but there is a big challenge before us to save our livestock. Our cows, buffalows etc. go on roaming in search of grass and water but they find only desert and the mirage for miles. We cannot feel the pinch of such pitiable condition sitting in these buildings.

The challenge of drinking water has also wide dimensions. At present many towns are getting water just for half-an-hour a day just from the month of August and the women-folk in the villages have to walk for ten kilometers in search of drinking water. In a year it is more than 3500 kilometers. On one side there is such a crisis and on the other, crores of gallons of river-water falls in the sea daily and becomes saltish. The scientists have invented various methods by which we can utilize this water but we do not find sufficient time to come out of our parochial feeling and vested interests and think of difficulties faced by the common man

About ten months ago, the Chief Minister of Gujarat had been apprised of the methods to solve the crisis of drinking water in the whole Saurashtra and Kutch, which were cheap, instant result oriented and without investment. No encouraging response has been received so far. The period to implement the scheme of filling up the waters of Narmade in collapsible containers and sending it by sea to coastal belt of Saurashtra and Kutch had been given as two months and it has been stated that the expenditure on it will be just half in comparison to any other scheme for the purpose. The only lacunae of this scheme is that the officers are not going to get any advantage from this scheme. Drought is a season of bonus for them. This is the most unfortunate chapter of our democracy which is based on the narrow feelings of caste, creed and religion. The influence of the officers and the bureaucracy on

politics is increasing day by day. The officers behave in arbitrary manner and it affects important things like drinking water adversely. The influence of the bureaucracy on the basic necessities of common man should be reduced and the responsibility and the participation of the people should be increased and the people should be given an opportunity to find the solution of their problems.

I would like to express my thanks to you for listening to me calmly. In the end, I would like to submit to the Central Government and the State Governments that if anybody is affected most by the drought, it is the farmer. Therefore, the farmers should be provided all possible help so that the farmers—the sons of the soil—may maintain their morale high during this crisis.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, we will take Half-an-hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Beedi Workers

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for allowing time for Half-an-Hour discussion in connection with Question No. 890 regarding Beedi workers. This time has been allowed keeping in view the serious condition of Beedi workers. In reply to the aforesaid question, it has been stated that 32,75,000 workers are engaged in Beedi manufacturing work and out of them 7,62,000 workers are members of Provident Fund Scheme.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention specially to one thing. Beedi manufacturing work is undertaken in two ways. In Southern States, workers

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

manufacture beedis in the factories. In Eastern, Northern and Central States, workers bring raw material for manufacturing beedis to their houses where their wives and children also help them. In Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Bengal, this work is being done as a cottage industry. The workers of these states do not work permanently at one place. The workers do not work regularly. These workers are unorganised workers. Their family members also help them in their work. Therefore, they finish full day's work in half a day and as a result they complain that they do not have full day's work.

The Beedi manufacturing workers are more in comparison to the consumption of beedis. Therefore, the workers have to tolerate the arbitrary behaviour of the contractors. An arrangement should be made under which the workers get full work and they are not subjected to arbitrary behaviour of the contractors. It is possible only when the entire production of the manufacturer is sold in the market. As the manufactured beedis can not be stored, therefore, it is for the Government to find a way out as to how it could be possible that the workers get full work. 30 or 35 years back, there was a situation that the number of beedi workers used to be less and production was also used to be less and the sale of beedi's was more. At that time, beedi workers used to get full work. Now there is totally a different situation. Many rules, laws and the schemes have been formulated for the welfare of these workers.

According to the Beedi Cigar Act, the workers manufacturing beedis in their houses should get the same facilities which are available to the factory workers, but we find that they do not get those facilities. There are many practical difficulties coming in the way.

I have thrown light on their working conditions. I would like to draw the

attention of the hon. Labour Minister specially towards the situation regarding leave with pay in Madhya Pradesh. It was a very difficult task to maintain its account. It was even more difficult for the workers to get benefit of this provision. The Beedi manufacturers put forward a proposal before the Madhya Pradesh Government that they were prepared to pay 1/20 of leave salary in lieu of leave, along-with weekly wages - irrespective of the number of days for which a worker has worked. After due consideration, the Government of Madhya Pradesh accepted the proposal and issued the notification. That scheme was enforced and the workers have started getting benefit of the scheme. Later on, similar benefit was given in other states also, but despite other facilities being available to the workers, the workers are not getting these facilities, because practically it is not possible. Provident Fund scheme was introduced in Beedi industry in 1977, difficulties are being experienced to provide benefits of this scheme to the workers. Both the parties had opposed it. A writ was filed in the Supreme Court, but it was rejected by it. Regarding Provident fund, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there are 3,50,000 Beedi workers in Bihar, but only 2651 workers are members of this scheme, in Gujarat, 409 workers out of 50,000, in Madhya Pradesh 28,344 out of 5,65,000, in Orissa 50 out of 1,60,000, in Rajasthan 90 out of 1,00,000, in U.P. none out of 4,00,000, in Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura only 841 workers out of 4,50,000 Beedi workers are members of this scheme. It is a very serious matter. It is happening, because there are many practical difficulties in the scheme. The workers find it very difficult to get the money credited in their Provident Fund Account. Therefore, question arises as to what should be done? All of us should put our heads together to consider this issue. The workers who are enrolled as members of this scheme and from whose pay money is deducted under this scheme, feel that money is being collected from them forcibly and as if some sort of fine is being imposed on them. I am talking of Madhya Pradesh.

The Beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh do not want to be covered under this scheme under any circumstances. Benefits of the scheme have not been explained to them. They have nowhere been regularised. They are unorganised and they are spread at all places like the workers in the cottage industries.

I would like to put forward certain suggestions in this regard, because ours is a welfare state and this is a welfare scheme. The security of the worker's future must be ensured through Provident Fund. I would, therefore, like to suggest that Workers' GPF Account may be opened in the Bank and worker's share of contribution as also that of the factory owner may be deposited in his Account in the Bank and the Pass Book should be handed over to the worker. A condition may be imposed on him that he will not be allowed to withdraw money before completion of 5 years. Whether a worker works for one month or throughout the year, contribution must be deposited regularly. A worker is brought under Provident Fund Scheme when he has worked at least for 60 days. I would like to suggest that if a worker has worked even for a single day, he should be given the benefit of this scheme as 1/20 leave salary is paid to a worker in lieu of leave along with his wages. My second suggestion is that this facility may be extended to the workers by issuing a debenture or a saving certificate for a fixed period of five years so that the saving certificate could not be encashed for a period of five years. The workers could be provided this benefit through some sort of Travellers cheque etc. The easiest way is that the worker's share of contribution and 6.5 percent contribution of the factory owners may be paid to the worker along with his wages, but in this way security of his future cannot be ensured. Therefore, a conference of the Labour Ministers was held in the month of May to consider this issue and it has been reported that a committee has been

formed under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Labour welfare. Hundreds of crores of rupees is being received by the Government from Beedi industry by way of taxes and crores of rupees are also received by the Government from Beedi manufacturers by way of contribution towards Beedi workers welfare fund, but Beedi workers are not being benefited from it and workers in a very limited way are getting the benefit. This area should be enlarged. From time to time reports are published in newspapers also, and there might be some exaggeration in it, but even then there is some truth behind it. I would like to quote certain references in this regard. In 'Nai Duria' Indore, a report under the caption 'Beedi Mazdoor Aur Bebas Kalyan Yojanayen' has been published in its edition of 20th July, 1984. In 'Aaj' Varanasi, dated 27th December, 1985 it was published under the heading 'Bidi Mazdooron Ka Kalyan filon mein'. In the edition of 27th October, 1986 of 'Aryavarta' a report under the caption 'Beedi Mazdoor Bhukhmari Ke Kagar Par' was published. Similarly in its edition of 12th May, 1987, a news item under the caption 'Kanoon Hai to thenge se' was published. In Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur, a news item under the caption 'Beedi Mazdooron Ka Shoshan' was published in its edition of 27th May, 1987, and its edition of 14th July, 1987, a news item under the caption 'Sonthal Pargana Mein Beedi Mazdooron Ka Shoshan' was published.

In the end, I would like to submit that factory owners' contribution towards Provident Fund may be paid to the workers along with their wages even if a worker has worked for one day. As under Beedi Cigar Act, the amount of compensation for leave with pay is paid to the worker along with his wages or as an alternative, the contribution of both worker as well as factory owner may be deposited in a term deposit of five years in Bank or a savings certificate or in a personal account of the worker in a Bank from which withdrawals should not be allowed for a period of three years or five years and thereafter the worker should be

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

allowed to operate the Account himself. This is my suggestion regarding Beedi workers and I hope the hon. Labour Minister would consider it seriously.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, Mr. Jain has been raising these points for a number of years. The very basic decision as to whether the Provident Fund Act should be made applicable to the Beedi workers. The difficulty is that the manufacturers have been taking this Beedi industry as an unorganised industry...Registers are not available and what not and their Provident Fund should not be made applicable to them. As we have always been saying Government's policy has been now to give more benefit to the unorganised sector. The benefit of social security like ESI, Provident Fund, Gratuity and all these goes to the organised sector only. We want to extend this benefit more and more to the unorganised sector and beedi industry is one of those industries where the industry is unorganised, but we would like to extend social security to that kind of people.

Therefore, on 1 June, 1977 a Notification was issued making the Provident Fund Act applicable to the beedi workers. Some of the manufacturers went to the Supreme Court pleading that it is an unorganised sector and it should not be made applicable. They got a Stay Order. On 1.10.1985, the Supreme Court gave a final judgement saying that the application of Provident Fund was absolutely legal and absolutely correct and it should be continued. Now the question was settled with the judgement of the Supreme Court that Provident Fund has to be made applicable to the beedi workers. The industry expressed their inability to give the money—the arrears—because it would be quite a large sum of money. I called a

meeting of the industries the State Governments and the workers. A tripartite meeting was convened on the 20 June, 1986. In that meeting it was agreed that from the date of the judgement of the Supreme Court the industry must comply with the payment of their contribution and the workers' contribution to the Provident Fund.

As far as the pre-judgement period from the date of the notification is concerned, that is from 1.6.77 to 30.9.85 (just for that period)...according to the judgement how this arrear has to be recovered should be discussed in a tripartite Committee and accordingly a tripartite Committee was established to find out ways and means as to how to recover that money

The Tripartite Committee has constituted a study group which has now submitted its reports. The final meeting of the Tripartite Committee is to be held soon and I hope to get the report of the Tripartite Committee very soon

In the Starred Question out of which today's discussion has arisen, Mr. Jain's contention was that since this is not being complied with in the State of Uttar Pradesh and in the State of West Bengal why other States should be made to comply with it? It is true that, according to the statement which I had made, there are 32.75 lakh beedi workers in our country, and by the time the question was answered, we had just started implementing the Provident Fund Act. We have done much in West Bengal and in Uttar Pradesh by that time. But as the position stands now, that is as on 31st March, 1987 or a few months back, we have made certain progress and 3,568 establishments have been covered and have been made applicable; 9.18 lakh workers have been brought under the coverage of the provident fund and the total amount of money that we have realised comes to the tune of Rs. 46.51 crores. So, we are making progress in collecting the provident fund money, the benefit of which will go to the workers. I can assure the House that *beedi* workers are

not only the workers in the factory, it also includes home workers.

One of the Points which was the contention of the manufacturers was that the home workers should not be treated as *beedi* workers because they have no connection with the factory and the manufacturers. The Supreme Court rejected their plea and said that the *beedi* workers also include home workers. We are also applying this provident fund to the home workers. It is not correct to say that the *beedi* workers in Madhya Pradesh have not welcomed it and they are not willing to come under the purview of the Provident Fund Act, as has been stated by Mr. Jain just now. In fact, in Madhya Pradesh, we have covered 212 establishments and 3,1679 workers have already been covered, as the study made on 31st March, 1987, shows. Therefore, things have been settled and there is no question of withdrawing the government's Notification from the application of provident fund to the *beedi* workers. We are trying to implement it very sincerely and are trying to cover more and more workers.

[Translation]

DR G S RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House has discussed the plight of the bidi workers a number of times and every time the Government has said that efforts are being made to improve their condition. But the fact is that there is no definite improvement in their condition. It is an industry which makes the people rich. People become millionaire, if not multi-millionaires, in the trade. I know such industrialists who are earning Rupees forty to fifty lakhs in this bidi trade. I have been told that in Madhya Pradesh and other places persons dealing in this trade have become multi-millionaires. When they are asked to give reasonable and minimum wages to their workers, leave aside the question of provident fund and gratuity, they shot back that they do not engage workers but these workers belong to the contractors and

they purchase bidis from the contractors and serve the nation. Those contractors purchase bidis from the workers. If any one tried to raise any objection, the workers may lose their job. So people become silent. Very few States try to know the number of bidi workers working with the bidi industrialists. There is no two opinions about the fact that there is collusion among Inspectors and bidi Industrialists. If one try to find out honestly, he can find out the number of bidi workers working in this industry and he would also know as to what sort of miserable life they are leading. Diseases like lungs cancer, lungs T.B. or Spondylitis are common among the workers in this industry. They get meagre wages which are insufficient to make their both ends meet. In these circumstances, they are compelled to put their children aged 7 to 10 years in bidi industry because they have no other means to earn livelihood. Not only this, the bidi industrialists appoint their own men and relatives as contractors and those contractors distribute bidi material among the workers in their houses. When the women, men and children, manufacturing bidis, take them to the contractor or bidi industrialist, he rejects 50 percent bidis on the plea that they have not been manufactured properly. In this way they get only 50 percent of their wages and the rest 50 percent are gobbled up by the bidi industrialists or contractors. He pretends to sell bidis at cheaper rates to other brokers sitting there which is just to show and to deceive them. One has to remain a silent spectator to the whole drama. We become helpless. A man who openly misappropriates the amount of provident fund and gratuity of the workers and does not pay excise and income tax, is making black money without any fear. Such person is respected in the society. The Government also regards him as a respectable person. On the other hand, a worker who earns his livelihood by doing hard work, does not get even reasonable wages. When such thing is going on, I fail to understand what would be the fate of this country in such circumstances. We speak a lot in the Parliament and the

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

people think that we have done our duty but can we say sincerely that we have acted according to the dictates of our conscience. But have we ever done justice to our unfortunate brothers and sisters and small children who are exploited by the bidi manufacturers or contractors. If so, we should say emphatically that we would not allow injustice from today because we know that injustice is being done to them and they are being exploited.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that as he is an effective Minister so he should pull up the State Government. Only writing letters will not have any effect. You should warn the State Government that the Central Government will not tolerate the exploitation of the bidi workers. If the State Government does not pay heed to the warning, it should be exposed irrespective of the party in power in the State so that the country may know that the State Government is also a party to the exploitation of workers and it allows such injustice to the workers in its state. Unless strong public opinion is mobilised against it, exploitation of the bidi workers will continue. If this exploitation is not curbed, the coming generation will not forgive us and they may also charge us having some sort of interest in the exploitation of workers. Therefore the hon. Minister should give assurance that effective steps will be taken to prevent this exploitation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion on the exploitation of bidi workers took place in the last session also and a Bill was also introduced in the House. At that time also, Members expressed their concern with regard to the problem of the bidi workers. The Government as well as the hon. Minister are very much concerned. But it has come to the notice that whatever programmes are chalked out for the welfare of the workers, they do not bring any improvement in the life of the workers in the absence of effective implementation.

I would like to give three suggestions to the hon. Minister. As my colleague Shri Rajhans has said that, the bidi workers mostly suffer from diseases particularly T.B. disease. Therefore I would suggest that medical examination of a worker should be conducted after every six months invariably and an effective programme should be chalked out with the State Government for this purpose.

My second suggestion is with regard to the education because the number of children working in the Bidi industry is very high who have to work because of poverty. Some arrangement for their education should be made by your Ministry in consultation with the State Government so that they may be able to study after doing work. My third suggestion is that in some areas housing programmes should be launched for them because they come from far off places for manufacturing bidis and live in huts. Therefore, some arrangements should be made for their housing as well.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Sir, my colleagues have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to all the important aspects of the problem of bidi workers. While drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to a few important points, I would like to ask whether the Government is going to take any step in that direction and if so, in what way. Some time back the Labour Ministry had appointed. G.K. Pannikar, who is the Chairman of Kerala Dinesh Bidi Workers, Central Cooperative Society, to study the conditions of bidi workers and he had suggested that the bidi workers in India are exploited in a number of ways and therefore, a cooperative society should be formed to curb their exploitation. The hon. Labour Minister has appointed a Commission and the Commission has submitted its report also. I would like to know in how many States, such societies have been formed which have proved effective to curb this exploitation and ills and control the under payment. If such societies have not been formed, the reason thereof?

Secondly, I would like to know that in the original question it was asked that what is the number of bidi workers in every State on 31.3.1987. The hon Minister had given the figures upto 1986 and not upto 31 March 1987. I would like to know the reasons for not giving figures of Bidi workers upto 31 March 1987 and also about their provident fund.

Thirdly, Shri Dal Chander who himself is a renowned trader and employer in the field of bidis, has said that Uttar Pradesh and West - Bengal top the list of those States where the number of Child Labour is high. According to the figures submitted by the Government, about 4.5 lakh workers are engaged in the manufacturing of bidis but in Andhra Pradesh where total number of bidi workers is 2.5 lakh, about 180014 workers are getting the benefit of provident fund or are in the category of getting benefit. In Bihar, the number of workers is 3,50,000 and out of them only 2651 workers are covered. In Karnataka, the number of workers is 3 lakh and out of them 2,83,540 workers are getting benefit of provident fund scheme. But in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh where the number of bidi workers is 4.5 lakh, not a single worker is covered under provident fund scheme. Will the hon Minister issue directions for conducting analysis and survey of this situation.

As my colleagues Dr Rajhans and Shri Rawat has stated that in the trade of bidi, actually middleman exploits the situation who rejects good quality bidi by terming as of bad quality but charges bidi industrialist the price fixed for good quality. In this way the middleman resorts to underhand dealings. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take step to this aspect examined so that the poor workers get the benefit of their labour?

18.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

[English]

Notification under Customs Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (1) Notification No. 292/87-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant partial exemption to iron on non-alloy steel hot rolled coils of carbon content less than 0.6 per cent and equate the rate of basic customs duty on HR coils and coils for re-rolling at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 1100/- per metric tonne.
- (2) Notification No. 293/87-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to delete the entry for coils for re-rolling from Notification No. 86/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4600/87]

18.02 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Beedi Workers

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur):

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

The Beedi and Cigar Act is an old Act. There are loopholes in this Act. Taking advantage of these loopholes, the employers are depriving the beedi workers of all facilities. The Minister said that 32 lakh workers are engaged in this industry. But this figure is not correct. More than 50 lakh persons are engaged in this industry. If you take their families also, crores of people are depending on this industry.

I had brought a Bill relating to the welfare of Beedi workers. It was discussed for four days. At that time, the Minister assured us that he would bring a comprehensive Bill to protect the interest of the beedi workers. But I do not know when this comprehensive Bill will come. He said that he had a talk with the union leaders and a tripartite meeting was also held. What were the points he discussed with them? When is he going to bring a comprehensive Bill on this subject?

In the last session, this Act was amended. But by making a few amendments we cannot protect the interest of the beedi workers because they are unorganised. In West Bengal, we have some organised labour unions. On the demand of the union, we compelled the employers to give them some facilities. But throughout India, these workers are deprived of any leave, provident fund, gratuity and things like that. They can be asked to go away any moment. There is no protection in that regard. These workers are mainly suffering from TB due to unhygienic conditions in which they have to work.

I want to know when the Government is going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, the discussion actually should have confined to the application of the Provident Fund Act because the question was on that, and I must admit that

I do not have all the details about the welfare activities because the question relates only to the application of the Provident Fund Act, whether it is applied or not and if it is applied, to what extent it has been successful. But I must react to some of the points raised.

Dr. Rajhans said that there is no improvement in the conditions of the beedi workers. But I beg to differ from the Doctor. There are some improvements in the condition of beedi workers. The welfare activities under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund are working quite well in a number of States. I should say that particularly the States in the South - Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and even Kerala - have been doing very well. Lot of work has been done.... (Interruptions).

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: But hardly anything has been done in Bihar.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Well, that is why I am saying that in some States it has been done. I am sorry that in the Eastern region it has not done very well. In the South it has done very well because it is primarily the responsibility and the initiative of the State Governments which will bring some change. So, a lot depends on how much initiative the State Governments take. From our side we try to give as much help as possible.

An hon. Member spoke about education. For example, in the financial year 1986-87, from all Welfare Funds we spent about Rs 90 lakhs for free education of the children of beedi workers, and I am happy to say that today because of the free education that we have given, there are a number of doctors and engineers who have come up from among the children of the beedi workers. I was very happy to meet some of them. They are a very satisfying team. Therefore, it is not correct to say that nothing has been done for them. Well, we have not done enough. The desired goal that we would like to achieve, has not been achieved. But something has been done.

and I am sure that if the State Governments take more initiative, we can do a lot.

Doctor, you also talked about the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. What I can do is only to write to them and to remind them. You have also reminded me that my letters will not do anything because you knew that I was going to reply to you like that. I have been repeatedly reminding the State Governments. This, in fact, is in the priority list of my Ministry. Implementation of Minimum Wages Act is number one on the priority list because I believe that if this single Act, the Minimum Wages Act, is implemented sincerely and effectively, many problems of the unorganised labour will be solved. Therefore, we are giving so much importance to that... *(Interruptions)*

DR DATTA SAMANT: What about the Congress Governments?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is telling about all State Governments in general.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Dr., I am not a person who draws distinctions. I am saying that whichever government has done good, they have done good, and the names of the State that I have given, are all Opposition States. Why don't you understand my approach? ... *(Interruptions)*. No, Doctor, you are not interested in development.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Mr. Minister, you carry on. Don't yield.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Doctor, if I have to answer to you,.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not supposed to do that.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: You will feel shy to sit in front of me whenever I am in the House. I do not want to disclose about you in the House or on the floor of the House. Please mind that. I am a Labour Minister. I know the activities of all the trade union leaders. I know who are good and who are

bad trade union leaders. Why you are talking about good governments and bad governments? There are also good trade union leaders and bad trade union leaders.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily interfering? Don't divert the things when they are going on. If it is going this way, don't divert it in the other way.... *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is shocking that crores of people are below the poverty line. What are we discussing in this House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you are discussing, others are just discussing. Mr. Minister, you carry on.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Who prevented the Congress Government?

(Interruptions)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI D. B. PATIL: The Minister has challenged Dr. Datta Samant..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please carry on.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Dr. Datta Samant has been challenged. Minister may disclose it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You may disclose it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am telling that Dr. Datta Samant has no right to put supplementary when the Minister is replying.

There is no point of order.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: For the information of the House, Dr. Datta Samant was the employee of the Labour Ministry of the Government of India. He also had some thing to do with the Labour Ministry. And so he was a part of the Labour Ministry at one part of time. That is all.

Other hon. members have also talked about health. We are taking a number of steps on health.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. I am not allowing.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: You were in E.S.I Hospital, I know.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not divert the attention of the hon. Ministers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: You were a doctor in E.S.I. hospital. You cannot deny that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have not worked in the hospital.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Not now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have not been working in the E.S.I. hospital

I was never an employee of the Government. I never worked any where in the E.S.I. hospital.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Do not get nervous now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I had every good private practice. I left this.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: O.K. All right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want personal things to go on in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: We have a number of special schemes in a number of hospitals under the Welfare Fund Scheme. We are also trying to expand our activity as far as health programme is concerned.

As the House will remember I have also made an announcement that we have to increase the excise rate on beedi and at the moment the position of workers was not found good. With increase in excise, we hope to get a substantial amount under the Welfare Fund and we hope to increase our activities.

Now as far as identity of the beedi workers is concerned, Dr Rajhans has said this is a very important point, I have been making it repeatedly - until and unless we know who are beedi workers, it is very difficult to extend any help to them. So, we are giving priority to the process of identified We are issuing identity cards. The House will remember, in the last Session, we passed amendment to the Act in response to the request of Shri Saha when we were discussing his Bill and in that amendment I had brought in a provision that if any employer fails to identify and issue an identity card to his worker, he will be punished. It has been made a cognisable, punishable offence. Therefore, we have taken steps to solve the problem.

Housing - Shri Rawat has raised very important question. At the moment we have two scheme.

1. We call it 'build your own house' scheme.

If any individual beedi worker wants to build a house, we give part as loan and part as subsidy. They can build their house.

2. Another scheme is taking off very well.

I must thank the respective State Governments. That scheme is housing for the economically weaker sections of the people. This scheme is really taking off very well. I must say that States like Maharashtra have done very well. There is a place called Sholapur. We have launched about 4000 houses. Construction is very much in progress. Like that Gujarat has taken this scheme. I can assure the House that our priority is now to the unorganised sector. Now within the unorganised sector we have indentified certain sectors like child labour, women labour, construction workers and beedi workers where we

propose to give special attention to them and that is why we are very keen that even in the implementation of social security schemes like Provident Fund, which today we have discussed, we are very keen that we should extend this Social Security Scheme to more and more people in the unorganised sector.

I thank the hon members for having given me this opportunity.

18.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
August 13, 1987/Sravana 22, 1909
(Saka).*
